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Migratory Agricultural LABOR in the UNITED STATES

An annotated bibliography of selected references

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Library List 59

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – Library WASHINGTON, D. C.
May 1953

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PREFACE

This bibliography lists principally publications concerning migratory agricultural laborers who habitually follow crops and obtain farm work mostly by their own efforts.

It largely excludes materials dealing with domestic labor which was recruited under emergency farm labor programs by State and federal agencies during World War II. Such workers were those in the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Victory Farm Volunteers, Women's Land Army, U. S. Crop Corps, those housed in labor supply centers and camps, and emergency volunteer workers from towns and cities.

Excluded also are materials relating to alien contract workers recruited in and transported from foreign countries into the United States for farm work in accordance with international agreements. These include, for example, Mexicans, Newfoundlanders, and Jamaicans.

Public interest in migratory farm laborers has been aroused in recent years by the needs for such labor, the volume of the migrations, and by resulting economic and social problems which affect both the migrants and the communities in which they work.

Some of the problems and situations related to migratory farm laborers have exceeded local and even State powers to meet them. Problems have become recognized as regional and national.

In the last dozen years situations among the migrants have resulted in official investigations which have produced the following reports:

1. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Education and Labor. Violations of free speech and rights of labor. Hearings and reports, 1939-43.

2, 3. U. S. Congress House. Committee to Investigate the Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens; and Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration. Hearings and reports, 1940-42.

4. U. S. Federal Interagency Committee on Migratory Labor. Migrant labor: a human problem. 1947.

5. California. Special Crime Study Commission on Social and Economic Causes of Crime and Delinquency. Final report. 1949.

6. California Governor's Committee to Survey the Agricultural Labor Resources of the San Joaquin Valley. Agricultural labor in the San Joaquin Valley: final report and recommendations. 1951.

7. Colorado Governor's Survey Committee on Migrant Labor. 1950-51. (See items 337 and 343.)

8. U. S. President's Commission on Migratory Labor. Report. 1951.

9. Wisconsin. Governor's Commission on Human Rights. Migratory agricultural workers in Wisconsin. 1950.

10. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Migratory Labor Hearings, 1952.

These investigations and reports have increased public understanding and interest, and have resulted in efforts to alleviate bad conditions.

This bibliography supplements as to migratory agricultural labor previous Department of Agriculture bibliographies as follows:

U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Agricultural labor in the United States, 1915-1935. Agricultural Economics Bibliography 64. December 1935.

U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Agricultural labor in the United States, 1936-1937. Agricultural Economics Bibliography 72. March 1938.

U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Agricultural labor in the United States, 1938-June 1941. Agricultural Economics Bibliography 95. February 1942.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. Library. Agricultural labor in the United States, July 1941-February 1943. Library List 4. April 1943.

Indexes consulted in compiling this bibliography include:

Card catalog of the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Index

Bibliography of Agriculture

Cumulative Book Index

Industrial Arts Index

International Index to Periodicals

Monthly Catalog of U. S. Government Publications

Monthly Checklist of State Publications

Public Affairs Information Service

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature

Vertical Files Service Catalog

The period in which the listed publications were issued is approximately from March 1943 to October 1952.

An author, subject, and locality index is appended.

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN THE U. S.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Bernert, E. H. and Bowles, G. K. Farm migration, 1940-1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. September 1947. 51 p.
This bibliography relating to migration of the rural-farm population contains references to persons who were farm laborers before migrating and to those who became such workers after migration, as well as to laborers migrating.

2. Hendricks, F., compiler. Selected references on child labor and youth employment. Washington, D. C. U. S. Children's Bureau. Nov. 1944. 18 p.
The list contains numerous references to the work of children in agriculture.

3. Kearney, E. Selected readings on migratory agricultural labor. U. S. Social Security Board. Library. November 20, 1944. 19 p.
Topics include families, camps, health, importation of foreign labor, Mexicans, migration, welfare.

4. Moats, R. W., and McNeill, J. M., compilers. Agricultural labor in the United States, July 1941-February 1943. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Library. Library List 4. 59 p. April 1943.
Annotated bibliography of publications, including a section concerning migratory farm labor.

5. Bibliography of Agriculture. Washington, D. C. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Library.
A monthly publication listing recent publications. For those relating to farm labor see especially the sections on Agricultural Finance—Insurance, and Agricultural Labor and Wages.

CHILD LABOR — CARE, EDUCATION, REGULATION

6. Clinton, I. L. Children in migratory agricultural families. Washington, D. C. U. S. Federal Security Agency, U. S. Children's Bureau; and U. S. Department of Labor, Child Labor and Youth Employment Branch. 1946. 13 p.
This is a collection of articles originally published in the Child in October and November 1945, and in February and June 1946. They deal with health, education, daytime care of children of working parents, and child labor.

7. Clinton, I. L. Children still labor in the fields. Child 10(12): 183-5. June 1946.
The writer says that thousands of children of migratory farm laborers work with their parents under conditions harmful to them, earn little, and miss much schooling. He says that enforcement of protective laws is difficult, but that public interest in the matter is growing, and child labor in agriculture may be further regulated.

8. Clinton, I. L. Migrants' children need daytime care. Child 10(8): 125-7. February 1946.
Children of migratory agricultural laborers, says the author, need care while their parents work. For years the Home Missions Council of North America has endeavored to give this, and to arouse public recognition of the need. Not until World War II was much additional help obtained. The program in New York State is described. Reprinted: See Item 6.

9. Clinton, I. L. School doors begin to open to the children of migratory farm workers. Child 10(5): 71-4. November. 1945.
This report notes that a few communities are showing how education can be made available to the children of migratory farm laborers. Problems facing the children in getting an education, and of schools in providing it, are discussed. Reprinted: See Item 6.

10. Egan, J. J. Report of the 1946 inspection of tobacco fields by the Connecticut Department of Labor. Hartford. Department of Labor and Factory Inspection. December 19, 1946. 15 p.
This report of inspection by child labor law enforcement officials on shade-grown tobacco fields relates to sources, ages, and transportation of the child workers between homes and plantations, and to working conditions, wages, industrial hazards, and needs for improvements.

11. Horowitz, H. New York farms and child labor. Cornell Countryman 46(1): 6, 12. October 1948.
Children under 14 may not be legally employed on farms in New York State, except that those 12 and 13 years old may be employed on their family farms. Some of the activities of State officials in seeking compliance with the law are noted, as are the attitudes of farmers and of the children's parents, some of whom are migrants.

12. Issler, A. R. Something for the Joads. Survey 88 (5): 199-203. May 1952.
The history of the development of a rural child care center and of community clinics for migratory agricultural laborers in Fresno County, Calif., is sketched. Facilities and programs are noted. The experiment "offers hope to millions who have had a meager share in the American heritage". (p 199.)

13. Johnston, E. G. The education of children of Spanish-speaking migrants in Michigan. Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters 36 (1946, Part IV): 509-20.
Maybe a fifth of an estimated 7,500 children of Spanish-speaking migratory agricultural laborers enroll in school while in Michigan. They are handicapped by language barriers, scholastic retardation, and family need of their earnings. There is lack of public interest and of enforcement of school attendance laws. A few areas are giving special attention to the problems of providing education adapted to the needs of these children. Recommendations are made for further work of this kind.

14. Johnston, E. G. Michigan's step-children. University of Michigan School of Education Bulletin 15 (1): 1-6. October 1943.
Problems of providing educational facilities for, and securing school attendance of children of Spanish-American migratory agricultural laborers are discussed.

15. Leiter, R. D. Federal regulation of child labor. American Journal of Economics and Sociology 10(3): 293-300. April 1951
Attention is called to restrictions on employment of children in agriculture and other industries effected by amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. A history of Congressional actions in child-labor legislation is given. Some children affected are those of migrants.

16. McConnell, B. Child labor and youth employment in the first year of peace. Social Service Review 21 (1): 55-72. March 1947.
This general discussion of employment of children contains a section on their employment in agriculture. It concludes that regulation of the latter is the weakest link in child labor controls, especially for migrant workers, and that there is increasing public recognition of need for a unified approach to the migrant problem.

17. Marconnier, E. S. Agricultural child labor in the United States. In Labor laws and their administration, p. 33-41. U. S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Standards. Bulletin 145. 1951.
This notes age and schooling restrictions of various States with respect to children working on farms and also the efforts of New York State to enforce its laws. Many such children are migrants.

18. Marcus, P. The ladies had an answer. Saturday Evening Post 225 (14): 32-3, 160, 162. October 4, 1952.
The work of the Home Missions Division in 25 States in behalf of migratory agricultural workers includes day care of children of working parents, recreation, spiritual ministry, personal counseling, and improvement of relations between the migrants and the communities in which they work. Examples of this work and results are cited.
Excerpt: America's forgotten men — the migrant workers.
National Council Outlook 2(9): 15, 18, 19. November 1952.

19. Markoff, S. Crops and schools, NEA Journal 40(3): 179-80. March 1951.
In 1949 the Fair Labor Standards Act was amended by Congress to prohibit employment during local school hours of children under 16 years of age on farms from which products enter interstate commerce. Consequently many schools are closed during local harvests, according to the report, so that children, some of them migrants, can be legally employed on farms.

20. Martensen, M. H. Care for migrants' children. Survey Midmonthly 80 (5): 152-4. May 1944.
The results of efforts of interested agencies to provide day-nursery care for the children of migratory agricultural laborers in New York State are outlined. The poverty of some of the migratory families is shown.

21. Palmintieri, L. Child labor on New York State farms. Industrial Bulletin 28 (5): 36-40. May 1949.
A survey by State officials of child labor employed on farms in New York State showed the extent and nature of such employment, wages, working hours and conditions, family composition, sources of child workers, functions of labor contractors. Many of the children are those of migratory parents.

22. Purtell, E. M. Report of the inspection of Connecticut tobacco fields, summer, 1945. Hartford, Conn. (Department of Labor and Factory Inspection.) 1945. 8 p.
Working Conditions of child laborers in the tobacco harvest are reported. Out-of-state youth were fairly well supervised and quartered, it was found, but many Connecticut youth were working under poor conditions. Data on hours, wages are given. Efforts to improve conditions for the young people are outlined.

23. Shotwell, L. R. On behalf of young migrants. Survey 87(4): 162-4. April 1951.
An outline of the care given the children of migratory agricultural laborers in child-care centers in New York State is given.

24. Shotwell, L. R. Young migrants in school. Survey 85 (5): 267-70. May 1949.
This relates the experience of a New Jersey town in giving children of migratory agricultural laborers a chance to obtain some schooling, and a place in which they felt they really belonged. The report offers suggestions for practical efforts of the kind elsewhere.

25. Simons, S. M. A study of child labor in industrialized agriculture in Hidalgo County, Texas. Social Service Review 16(3): 414-35. September 1942.
A study by the U. S. Children's Bureau in industrialized agricultural areas in the Rio Grande Valley in 1941 showed that children of crop-harvesting families lack opportunities for normal development. Some of the economic reasons, characteristics of the families, working and living conditions, and disadvantaged status with regard to relief and health programs are reported.

26. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture. Special Sub-committee on cotton. Study of agricultural and economic problems of the Cotton Belt. Hearings, 80th Congress, 1st Session, July 7-8, 1947. Washington, D. C. 1947. 877 p.
Among Cotton Belt educational problems considered is that of the education of children of migratory agricultural laborers (pp. 739-46). Education and schools for these children are reported as substandard.

27. Warburton, A. A. Children and youth in rural-industrial areas. School Life 30 (4): 12-14. Jan. 1948.
A program to facilitate the education of the children of agricultural migrants is proposed.

28. Warburton, A. A. Children in the fields. Survey Midmonthly 80 (1): 13-15. January 1944.
This summarizes the findings of a U. S. Children's Bureau study of 342 families, mostly "Mexicans", in Hidalgo County, Texas. Their working and living conditions, earnings, education and migrations are noted. The families were reported as living in poverty and often unable to obtain public relief.

29. Warburton, A. A., Wood, H., and Crane, M. M. The work and welfare of children of agricultural laborers in Hidalgo County, Texas. U. S. Childrens Bureau Publication 298. Washington, D. C. 1943. 298 p.
Information is presented concerning 342 families whose children do farm work for wages, and concerning the children themselves,—their work, education, homes, and health. The report indicates that extreme poverty forces these people, mostly "Mexicans", to put their children to work. Working and living conditions are reported to be substandard, and consequent injury to human welfare is considerable.
Summary: Warburton, A. A. Children in the fields. Survey Midmonthly 80(1): 13-15. January 1944.

30. Zimand, G. F. Education of children of migratory workers. American Child 34(2): 1, 3, 4. February 1952.
Attention is called to the lack of schooling of children of migratory workers, to the complexity of the problem of providing it, and to the concern of the Federal Government in the matter.

31. Zimand, G. F. Little ones still toil. American Federationist 58 (7): 12-15. July 1951.
In a discussion of efforts in the last 70 years to restrict by law the employment of children, and to enforce their education, there is discussion relating to children, especially migrants, employed on farms. Reactions of some agricultural localities to the law are noted.

32. Age certificates for minors in agriculture and industry. Monthly Labor Review 70(2): 241. August 1950.
Under the Fair Labor Standards Act agricultural employers whose products enter interstate commerce cannot legally employ children under the age of 16 during school hours. The certificates which employers may accept as proof of age are specified.

33. Agricultural child workers, New York State. Monthly Labor Review 70(6): 650. June 1950.
The extent of legal and illegal child labor on New York State farms in 1948, and the reasons for it, the children's working hours and earnings are indicated. Persistent violators of child labor laws were prosecuted.

34. Child labor on New York State farms, 1948. New York (State.) Department of Labor. Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry, and Minimum Wage, and Division of Research and Statistics. Special Labor News Memorandum 15. 15 p. March 9, 1949.
Data obtained by State officials enforcing labor laws applying to employment of children on farms are summarized. Topics include family composition, work, hours, earnings, and child-care centers. Labor laws and extent of their violation are noted. Some of the children are those of migrants.

35. Child labor on New York State farms, 1948. New York (State.) Department of Labor. Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry, and Minimum Wage, and Division of Research and Statistics. Special Bulletin 227. 1949. 66 p. November 1949.
Information obtained during the 1948 program of enforcement of laws relating to child labor on farms relates to sources of labor, working and living conditions, and compliance with law. Some of the child workers are migrants.

36. Child labor on New York State fruit and vegetable farms, 1949. New York (State.) Department of Labor. Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry, and Minimum Wage, and Division of Research and Statistics. Special Labor News Memorandum No. 25, 33 p. August 1, 1950.
The findings of inspectors who visited New York State farms employing children are summarized. They report that compliance with child labor laws is improving.

37. Child labor violations continue on nation's farms. Labor Information Bulletin 17(12): 4-5. December 1950.
This bulletin reports on investigations by U. S. Department of Labor workers which show that hundreds of minors are still working in the fields instead of attending school as required by school laws. These illegally employed children included both migrants and local children. Most of the work these youngsters do is 'stoop work' such as weeding and picking truck crops and berries. Crops worked also include cotton and tobacco.

38. Child-labor-on-farms program in operation during summer season, 1946. New York (State.) Department of Labor. (1947). 99 p.
According to this report, the State's campaign in 1946 to secure better compliance with child labor laws on farms resulted in a decided drop in illegal employment of youth on farms. From registrations of employers and contractors of migrant farm laborers were obtained data on sources of workers, working areas, types of work, housing and living conditions, wages, child labor and care, and coverage by workmen's compensation laws.

39. Children in the crops. (Washington, D. C. National Education Association. Research Division.) November 1948. (Federal Aid Series No. 19.) 28 p.
There are estimated to be 600,000 agricultural migrants in the country. Principal migration routes and work are outlined. Some of the disadvantaged conditions of their life are noted. A special educational program is advocated for the million children of these migrants because local school authorities are often apathetic about the problem.

40. Children in the Everglades. Child 11(6): 98-101. December 1946. Pictures and text show conditions of life and work of migratory agricultural laborers in Florida. These are somewhat better for those who can live in federally operated camps. Domestic labor is reported to have none of the guarantees as to employment, earnings, health, care, housing, and transportation between jobs given to contract farm labor from the West Indies.

41. Children working in fruit and vegetable farms, New York State, 1950. New York (State.) Department of Labor. Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry, and Minimum Wage, and Division of Research and Statistics. Special Labor News Memorandum 28. 28 p. March 16, 1951.
The report summarizes results of official enforcement in 1948, 1949, and 1950 of laws regulating child labor on farms, giving incidental information on volume of employment of minors on New York State farms, and pertinent labor laws.

42. Colorado study portrays plight of migratory workers. Labor Information Bulletin 19(1): 9. January 1952.

This summarizes "Migrant Farm Labor in Colorado", a study made in 1950 by the National Child Labor Committee at the request of the Governor. The economic and social status of the migrants, largely Spanish-Americans, is shown.

43. Day care for migrants. Industrial Bulletin 26(5): 20-1. May 1947.
The New York Youth Commission in 1946 sponsored centers for day care of migratory agricultural laborers' children, and plans to do so in 1947. The operations are outlined. Such care enables workers freed from care of the youngsters to work more efficiently.

44. Employers of youth must keep records, Labor Department says. AFBF Official News Letter 31(28): 3. July 14, 1952.
In accordance with terms of the Fair Labor Standards Act now enforced for the first time, farmers must keep certain records concerning youth under 18 employed on days when school is in session. Many such children are those of migratory agricultural laborers.

45. Employment conditions on Connecticut tobacco plantations. Monthly Labor Review 56(2): 267-9. February 1943.
This summarizes a report by the Connecticut State Department of Labor on its inspection of tobacco plantations in the State in 1942. Migrants and child laborers received especial attention.

46. Employment of children under 14 in New York State. Monthly Labor Review 75 (1): 46-8. July 1952.
Special problems of law enforcement are met in agriculture. Some reasons given for illegal employment of children on farms are noted. Compliance with the law is improving. Many of the children belong to migratory families.

47. A guide to the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. U. S. Department of Labor. Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions. Child-Labor Bulletin 101. 1948. 16 p.
Questions and answers give information concerning the application of the Fair Labor Standards Act to working children, some of whom are migrants. It applies to children employed in agriculture when they are legally required to be in school.

48. Help get children into school. U. S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Standards Bulletin 128. 1950. 9 p.
Attention is called to the amendments of the Fair Labor Standards Act, effective January 25, 1950, which affect the employment of children on farms during local school hours. Appeal is made to parents, employers, and school authorities to secure compliance with the law, and to have the children attend school. There are migrants among such children.

49. History of Federal regulation of child labor. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Labor Standards. April 20, 1950. 3 p.
Outlines are given of principal acts of Congress and of the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Of these, the Fair Labor Standards Act now applies to certain children employed in agriculture.
Same: Washington, D. C. U. S. Children's Bureau. January 10, 1945. 3 p.

50. McComb reminds farmers working children must attend school. Labor Information Bulletin 15(10): 12-13. October 1948.
If farmers wish to market their products in interstate commerce, they must not employ children under 16 years of age while their State laws require the children to be attending school.

51. Migrant workers' preschool children found working in fields. Labor Information Bulletin 17 (3): 14-15. March 1950.

This reports investigations which found widespread violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act in cotton fields in Arizona. The law forbids the employment of children under age 16 during school hours in the districts in which the children live. Parents and cotton growers were uncooperative. Some of the difficulties of inspection and of enforcement of the law are outlined.

52. Sixteen-year minimum age for employment. Washington. U. S. Department of Labor. Division of Labor Standards. July 1947. 9 p.
Text and graph show by States, as of July 1947, the application to agriculture of laws regulating the minimum age for employment during school hours.

53. A study of educational achievement of a group of children working in agriculture during school hours, October-December 1951. U S. Department of Labor. Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions. Child-Labor Bulletin 202. July 1952. 3 p.
According to this report, of 387 children under 16 years of age found illegally employed on farms in 10 States, 70 percent were retarded in school progress. The children were largely white; the rest Negro. Nearly half were migrants.
Summarized: Progress in school retarded by farm work, analysis shows. Labor Information Bulletin 19 (10):2. October 1952.

54. 3,465 children found illegally at work on farms in 1951. Labor Information Bulletin 19(1): 6-7. January 1952.
This report states that federal government inspectors find agriculture is the chief stumbling block in securing compliance with the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act prohibiting employment of children under 16 years of age during school hours. Principal work done by such children and some of their occupational risks are noted.

55. 200,000 school-age minors reported at work on farms. Labor Information Bulletin 18(10):4. October 1951.
It is stated in this report that nearly 200,000 young people are absent from school during the school year because of paid employment on commercial farms. Those most seriously affected are children of migratory families; some of them never attend school. It is now illegal to hire children under the age of 16 in agriculture during local school hours if the farm products enter interstate commerce.

56. Under-age children employed on 598 farms in 28 states. Labor Information Bulletin 18(4): 6-7. April 1951.
Investigators of the U. S. Department of Labor found large numbers of children working on farms when they should have been in school in compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act. Over half of them, according to this report, were migrants. It was stated that following information given them during the investigation, many farmers stopped hiring children under 16 years of age.

57. What farmers should know about child labor. Mountain States Beet Grower 13(9): 3. September 1950.
The applications of the Fair Labor Standards Act and of the Sugar Act to farmers hiring children are explained. Some migrant children are affected.

58. What farmers who hire workers should know about child labor provisions of Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. U. S. Dept. of Labor. Child-Labor Bulletin 102. 1950. 4 p.
The 1949 amendments to the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act extended its restrictions on the employment of children not their own by farmers during school hours. These are explained.

59. When tobacco growers are the law. American Child 28(1): 1. January 1946.
Tobacco growers in Connecticut allow inspection by State Department of Labor employees of the working hours, wages, supervision, and transportation

of minors employed on their plantations, but not of the housing and living conditions. The results of the inspection in 1945 are summarized.

60. Working and living conditions on Connecticut tobacco plantations, summer, 1944. (Hartford. Connecticut Department of Labor). December 1944. 4 p.
Transportation, working, and living conditions of youth working on tobacco farms are reported. These have gradually improved over the years, but can be further improved.

COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS WITH MIGRANTS

61. California. Special Crime Study Commission. Social and economic causes of crime and delinquency: Final report. Sacramento. State Board of Correction. June 30, 1949. 107 p.
Included are references to migratory agricultural workers and their economic and social problems.

62. Chisholm, J. Helping our helpers. Michigan Farmer 214(12): 9. Dec. 16, 1950.
The arrangements of a Michigan community for day care of children of migratory agricultural laborers, and for evening social affairs and for adult education classes are reported.

63. Ellis, G. M. A barrier traversed. Rotarian 81(2): 29-31. Aug. 1952.
People in a Michigan city recognized the need of understanding between themselves and the Spanish-speaking cherry pickers coming annually to their area. According to the article some of the towns- and trades- people learned a little Spanish, and were able to improve relations with the pickers. A fiesta with Mexican and American events was a season's climax.

64. Fontaine, A. No migrant problem here. Nation's Business 39(12): 39-41, 64-6. Dec. 1951.
How an Illinois town overcame prejudices against Spanish-American migratory agricultural workers is told. Results have been good, economically and socially, for both local residents and the migrants.

65. Lowry, E. E. Trends in the migrant labor situation. Town and Country Church (27): 1-3. May 1946.
It is stated in this report that most communities and churches react in an unfriendly manner toward migratory laborers. Three-quarters of migrants are former church members, but few of them are attracted to local churches; they have no desire to take part in the life of the community in which they work. But some communities are developing excellent relationships with their migrants. It notes that in camps in many areas the Home Missions Council is furnishing ministry and foster care of migrants' children during working days.

66. Roskelley, R. W., and Clark, C. R. When different cultures meet. Denver, Colo. Rocky Mountain Council on Inter-American Affairs. 1949. 52 p.
This is a cultural analysis and interpretation of economic and social problems arising when people of Spanish and North American culture attempt to live together. It is based on information concerning Colorado sugar beet workers.

67. Shotwell, L. R. How one town licked the migrant problem. Christian Herald 75(3): 20-22, 53. Mar. 1952.
This article tells how interested church and community leaders in a Michigan town overcame prejudice and discrimination against Spanish-American migratory agricultural workers, and set up recreational, educational, and religious programs for them.

68. Tripp, T. A. Rural Americans on the move. New York. Friendship Press. 1945. 24 p.
The relationships (often really lack of relationships) of migratory agricultural laborers to rural churches in the communities in which they work are described. The possibilities of church activities on their behalf, are outlined. There is much failure of settled people in the church to take in migrants.

69. Underwood, K. Worship in the bogs of New Jersey. Town and Country Church (26): 3-4. May 1946.
The efforts and success of a group of migratory Negro cranberry pickers to provide themselves a place of worhip and obtain a minister, are told.

70. White, H. Social agency offers program for migrant workers. Food Packer 26(5): 40-4. Apr. 1945.
The history of the development of services for the children of migratory agricultural workers by the Home Missions Council from about 1920 is sketched. In recent years services have been broadened to include social, religious, and recreational services to the parents. The benefits of the program to growers and migrants are noted. Steps which a community should take to secure the services of Council staff members are outlined.

71. Migrant workers find better world in Minnesota town. Labor Information Bulletin 18 (8): 8-9. Aug. 1951.
This bulletin relates that leaders in a Minnesota town are taking steps among and for migratory agricultural laborer families to enforce school attendance and minimum-age laws and to improve sanitary and health conditions.

72. Mission to migrants. Newsweek 32(12): 95. Sept. 20, 1948.
The work of the Migrant Division of the Home Missions Council of North America for migratory agricultural laborer families is outlined. The Council works in 23 States, using largely volunteer workers.

73. Some data on farmers' attitudes toward the labor situation in the long staple cotton area in the Southwest. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Division of Program Surveys. Report C-11. 1943. 13 + 7 p.
Interviews with 52 farmers furnish the basis for the report on attitudes of farmers toward their labor problems. Mexican immigrants are the favored source of labor.

DISADVANTAGED CONDITIONS

74. Awner, M. Bitter sugar. Commonweal 53(5): 111-13. Nov. 11, 1950.
The situation of the migratory Spanish-American sugar beet laborers in the Rocky Mountain area is sketched. Recommendations of the 1949 National Conference on Labor Legislation relating to migratory laborers are listed. Concerted action by Federal and State Governments for benefit of the laborers is urged, as is unionization of sugar beet labor.

75. Barr, G. W. Barriers to labor migration and their influence on farm wage rates. In — Proceedings of the Western Farm Economics Association, 18th Annual Conference, 1945, p. 50-7. Berkeley, Calif. The Association. 1945.
Outlined here are wide variations in farm wage rates between parts of the country, which result partly because a variety of natural and artificial conditions act as barriers to migration of agricultural laborers. Barriers include distances from available work, laborer lack of information and experience in available work, poor working and living conditions in some areas, and other economic, social, and legal considerations.

76. Biderman, B. America has DP's of its own. New Republic 122(17): 12-13. Apr. 24, 1950.

The writer states that not since the 1930's have there been so many powerful factors working against migratory agricultural laborers as now — mechanization of farm work, acreage reduction, shorter harvest seasons, competition of Mexican labor (much of it exploited illegal immigrants), legal inability to obtain needed relief, lack of coverage by social security laws, lack of training for other occupations, and poverty.

77. Burgess, D. S. The Joads — still out of luck. New Republic 110(2): 46-8. Jan. 10, 1944.
The writer considers that war has brought bad times to migrants who follow crops. In his view big farming interests oppose Farm Security Administration efforts to better working and living conditions for the migrants; emphasis has mistakenly retreated from human welfare to crop production; the problem is national; and voiceless, unorganized migrants can do nothing about it until they unite.

78. Gillenson, L. W. Texas' forgotten people. Look 15(7): 29-36. Mar. 27, 1951.
The writer presents Texas health statistics to show that much of the Spanish-American population of Texas has high incidence of disease. He finds that wetbacks coming into the State depress farm wages and force domestic workers into seasonal migrations to the north.

79. Green, W. Our own forgotten people. American Federationist 57(12): 20-2, 30. Dec. 1950.
Most migratory laborers in the United States are employed in agriculture. The position economically, socially, and legally is outlined, and suggestions are made for its betterment.

80. Green, W. Toilers in the fields. American Federationist 58(11): 12. Nov. 1951.
A labor union leader considers that agricultural laborers, especially migrants, work under economic and legal disabilities; that importation of foreign nationals for farm work is depressing wages and worsening the working and living conditions of American farm workers.

81. Issler, A. R. Related concern for the Okies. Survey 86(5): 246-51. May 1950.
According to the writer there is increasing demand that this country's own DP's have something better than the insecurity of their present lot. In California, this concerns 50,000 agricultural workers in the San Joaquin Valley. Present underemployment, displacement of labor by farm mechanization, poverty, housing, sanitation, health, medical care, employer and official attitudes, unionization are outlined.

82. McNickle, R. K. Migrant farm labor. Editorial Research Reports (1950) 1(15): 275-92. Apr. 19, 1950.
The writer states that the 880,000 migratory agricultural laborers are the Nation's most depressed group. In most States they lack important legal protection afforded nonfarm labor classes. Their housing is often poor, earnings are low, and education of their children is neglected. Postwar efforts to better the lot of the migrants are noted.

83. McWilliams, C. Brothers under the skin. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. 1943. 325 p.
A history of the treatment and exploitation of minority racial groups in the United States and Hawaii is given. All groups considered have been employed as agricultural laborers, often as migrants.

84. McWilliams, C. Poverty follows the crops. Nation 162(12): 343-4. Mar. 23, 1946.
"Of the many social problems during this century none has so failed to respond to effective action as that of seasonal farm labor." The problem of the

migrants, this author states, include inadequate employment, substandard wages, lack of training for alternate employment, racial prejudices, union opposition, and lack of coverage by labor and social legislation.

85. Shain, I. J. California agricultural economy and the problem of crime. In California. State Board of Corrections. Final Report of the Special Crime Study Commission on Social and Economic Causes of Crime and Delinquency. pp 21-39. Sacramento, Calif. June 30, 1949.
This section and title describe California's agriculture which has large seasonal labor demands. It examines the social problems of migratory agricultural laborers as they relate to crime and delinquency. The problem includes low annual employment and income, poor housing, inadequate health and medical care, mobility, adverse community attitudes, educational disadvantages of their children. Proposed solutions are listed. Bibliography.
For review, see: Issler, A. R. California and its migrants. Survey 85(10): 547-8. Oct. 1949.

86. U. S. Federal Interagency Committee on Migrant Labor. Migrant labor: a human problem. Washington. U. S. Dept. of Labor. Retraining and Reemployment Administration. March 1947. 58 p.
The report refers to all migratory workers, with emphasis on those in agriculture. The economic and social problems of and caused by migratory laborers are outlined. Recommendations are given for measures to reduce their numbers, and to alleviate some of their problems.
Summarized in (1) "Migrant Workers in the United States," International Labor Review 56(5-6): 613-16. Nov.-Dec. 1947;
(2) "Migrant Labor Report Seeks Aid for Forgotten People." Labor Information Bulletin 14(4): 10-11. Apr. 1947.

87. Velie, L. The Americans nobody wants. Collier's 125(13): 13-15, 48, 50; (14): 26-7, 54-7. Apr. 1-8, 1950.
"Victims of seasonal unemployment, 200,000 farm laborers and their families huddle in shanty towns along California's San Joaquin Valley, fighting hunger, filth, and disease." The condition of seasonal farm workers in California is described.
For the second and concluding article see Item 88.

88. Velie, L. For us and our children — home is a dream. Collier's 125(14): 26-7, 54-7. Apr. 8, 1950.
This is the second and concluding installment of "The Americans Nobody Wants," describing the condition of seasonal farm laborers in California.
For the first article see Item 87.

89. Wagner, N., and Keehn, T. B. Our robbery of American migrants. Social Action 15(4): 5-38. Apr. 15, 1949.
Many migratory agricultural workers are described as living under seriously disadvantaged economic and social conditions. Agriculture is demanding increasing numbers of them. The programs of organizations helping migrants are noted. Bibliography.

90. Whitman, H. Heartless harvest. Collier's 120(11): 22-3, 34, 37-8; (12): 28, 30-2, 34. Sept. 13-20, 1947.
The writer charges that migratory agricultural laborers are working and living under disadvantaged economic, social, and legal conditions. The efforts of some official and nonofficial agencies and farmers to improve conditions are noted. When the United States made agreements for importing foreign agricultural workers, their governments insisted upon guarantees providing better employment, working, living, and health conditions than we have ever afforded our American migrants.

91. Are children of migrants third class citizens? Child 16(9): 138-41. May 1952.
Some of the findings of a recent study of the distressed condition of migratory agricultural laborers, and especially their children, in Colorado, are summarized.

92. Farm camp with starving children operated by FB. National Union Farmer 28(3): 2. Mar. 1950.
Destitution was reported among migratory laborer families in a farm labor camp in Arizona. The report stated that the public responded to the appeal for help.

93. The Joads, remember them? Survey 86(3): 148. Mar. 1950.
Comments on a report by the Fresno (Calif.) Bee and on another by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches emphasize continued disadvantaged working and living conditions of migratory agricultural laborers, and public apathy toward measures for betterment.

94. Migrant workers need help. California Farm Reporter 10(12)/11(1): 8. Dec. 1949/Jan. 1950.
The discussion indicates that a Congressional investigation, deaths of migrants' children from malnutrition, and anticipated hard times this winter during unemployment have focused attention on the plight of migrant farm workers. The chairman of the Congressional committee proposed certain measures to assist the migrants. Federal legislation is advocated to assure them the same guarantees given to alien labor during the recent war.

95. Texas farm labor frozen to low pay. Farm Labor News 2(10): 1. Oct. 1947.
This discussion concerns Spanish-American workers who are allegedly denied by State agencies the right to leave Texas to go elsewhere when cotton picking rates are higher.

GENERAL

96. Ducoff, L. J. Migratory farm workers: a problem in migration analysis. Rural Sociology 16(3): 217-24. Sept. 1951.
The author believes that the annual migration of agricultural laborers needs to be distinguished from that which is permanent. Causes and results of the two types of movement differ. The volume of agricultural migration and characteristics of the migrants are discussed.

97. Ducoff, L. J. Migratory farm workers in 1949. Washington. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Agriculture Information Bulletin 25. 1950. 20 p.
A survey in December 1949 furnished comparative data concerning nonmigratory and the estimated 1,000,000 migratory farm laborers of the Nation who are aged 14 or more. Topics include employment (farm and nonfarm), age, sex, race, residence, and labor status.
Review: Galloway, R E. Rural Sociology 16(2): 175-6. June 1951.

98. Ducoff, L. J. Migratory farm workers in the United States. Journal of Farm Economics 29(3): 711-22. Aug. 1947.
In the last 10 years the public concern over migratory agricultural laborers has related to their prewar numbers exceeding needs, their wartime numbers below demands, and their future. The last is studied from the basis of information obtained by recent surveys.

99. Ducoff, L J. Socioeconomic backgrounds of the migratory agricultural labor situation. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1949. 8 p.

Migratory agricultural laborers needed in specialized agricultural areas, especially at harvest, may number 800,000. Some of their social and economic problems are discussed.

100. Fuller, V., and others. Panel on migratory labor. In -- Labor laws and their administration. U. S. Bureau of Labor Standards Bulletin 155, pp. 59-79. 1952

A panel discussion is featured by Mr. Fuller's discussion of the purposes, findings, and results of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, and by discussion by State and federal officials of migratory agricultural labor situations and problems in various States.

101. Hardin, C. A. Fair labor standards -- rural and urban. Public Affairs News Service 13(1): 3-40. Mar. 1949.

A section deals with the problems of agricultural wage laborers, especially migrants. Legislation for their benefit is suggested. Large-scale farmers are said to tend to exploit migratory labor. The severe competition of lower wages paid on the large farms harms domestic farm wage labor and small-scale farmers.

102. Hasiwar, H. The corporate farmer: agriculture's newest blight. New Leader 35(3): 15-18. Jan. 21, 1952.

Corporation farming interests are called the chief obstacle to the organization of farm labor. They encourage both legal and illegal immigration of Mexican agricultural labor which undercuts and forces out domestic labor and small farmers. The Government is doing little to correct the situation as it should.

103. Landis, P. H. Rural life in process. New York. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 1948. 538 p.

Chap. 28. Social Aspects of Farm Labor. Topics include numbers and types of farm workers; regional farm labor problems, wage rates, earnings, housing, future problems. There are references to migrants.

104. La Tour, C. The bindlestiff. Farm Quarterly 2(3): 93-5. Autumn 1947.

According to this article one and a half million of these men work hard in harvests and take it easy in slack seasons; they save their money, follow the same work cycle yearly, may have homes and families.

105. McWilliams, C. Migrants: inquiry or inquest? Nation 171(14): 286-7. Sept. 30, 1950.

It is stated that three aspects of the migratory agricultural labor problem have been brought into sharper focus by the hearings conducted in the west by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, --the Mexican "Wetback" invasion, the status of 'stoop labor', and subsidies for farmers. In the author's view increased mechanization of agriculture may solve the migratory agricultural labor problem by eliminating need for migrants.

106. Metzler, W. H. The migratory worker in the American agricultural economy. In -- U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations. Migratory labor. Hearings, 82d Congress, 2d Session. Part 2. pp. 967-83. Washington. 1952.

A general outline of the migratory agricultural labor situation is given, with frequent reference to the conditions of the migrants.

107. (Metzler, W. H., compiler). Selected data on migratory labor. Washington, D.C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 3 p. (June 1952.)

Selected data for recent years relate to operations and areas employing migrant agricultural laborers, their home bases, employment, and earnings.

108. Schoenfeld, W. A. Farm labor trends. Extension Service Review 18(7): 92. July 1947.
This report states that postwar farm labor trends present problems including unrest, mechanization, wages, housing, medical care, social security, accidents, education of migrant children, recreation, social amenities. It is concluded that farmers and rural organizations have real opportunity for constructive work in solving some of these problems. They relate to all classes of labor, including migrants.

109. Schwartz, H. Seasonal farm labor in the United States. New York. Columbia University Press. 1945. 172 p. (Studies in the History of American Agriculture, No. 11.)
The book deals with the work and economic problems of seasonal hired workers in fruit, vegetable, and sugar beet production. Many of these workers are migrants.
Reviews:

Gibbons, W. J.	America 74: 357-8. Dec. 29, 1945.
Johnson, O. R.	American Economic Review 36: 455-7, June 1946.
Danhoff, C. H.	Journal of Economic History 7: 105-6. May 1947.
Smith, R. J.	Journal of Farm Economics 28: 611-13. May 1946.
Reuss, C. F.	Rural Sociology 11: 83. March 1946.

110. Shotwell, L. R. A look at the migrant outlook. Women's Press 41 (9, i. e., 10): 14-15, 42-3. Dec. 1947.
According to this report migrant labor as a national problem is becoming increasingly acute with the cessation of wartime labor demands, and the ending of federal housing and health programs. The work of the Home Missions Council of North America for children of migrants in cooperation with local agencies is outlined.

111. Taylor, C. C. Report on hired farm laborers. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. June 27, 1945. 48 p.
Farm laborers are classified, and their economic status and resultant problems are discussed. The author points out that labor legislation usually excludes agricultural labor from its benefits. Programs to aid farm laborers are mostly the product of depression and war years. Improvements for the benefit of these workers are needed in education, health, housing, and employment placement.

112. U. S. Bureau of Labor Standards. Labor laws and their administration. Bulletin 155. 1952. 145 p.
This gives a verbatim report of a discussion of the report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor. pp. 59-79.

113. U. S. Congress. Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Under-employment of rural families, by W. W. Wilcox, and W. E. Hendrix. 82d Congress, 1st Session. Joint Committee Print. 1951. 74 p.
This presents a factual review of available materials on the problems of rural low-income families, including brief reference to hired farm laborers and migratory farm laborers. Suggestions are made for meeting the situation.

114. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations. Migratory labor. Hearings, 82d Congress, 2d session, Feb. 5, 1952, and later dates. Washington, D. C., 2 parts. 1089 p.
Part 1 contains comprehensive statements concerning migratory agricultural labor by witnesses representing agriculture, labor, government, and interested economic and social welfare organizations.
Part 2 contains 6 special studies relating to the economic situation, recruiting, employment, housing of agricultural migrants; to the proposed extension of unemployment insurance to farm labor; and the labor contractor system in agriculture.

115. Wilcox, W. W., and Cochrane, W. W. Economics of American Agriculture. New York. Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1951. 594 p.
This textbook has chapters on hired labor, including migrants; and on the excess of workers in agriculture, with particular reference to farm operator families.

116. Backgrounds of the war farm labor problem. Washington D. C. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Farm Security Administration. May 1942. 183 p.
This brings together the more important facts about the varied conditions of farm employment: problems, and factors affecting farm labor; labor classes, wages, labor market, legislative protection. A section deals with migrants.

117. Harvest nomads. U. S. Department of Labor. Division of Labor Standards. Bulletin 73. (22 p.) 1945.
The bulletin pictures and describes how the migratory agricultural labor army travels, works, and lives.

118. Joads are better off. Fortune 34(5): 191. Nov. 1946.
The pre-war work and living conditions of agricultural migrants, and the Federal Government's efforts to assure farmers a migratory labor supply during World War II are sketched. Wages have tripled and living conditions for these people have somewhat improved. Labor unions have tried with little success to organize these workers.

119. Okies are still a labor problem. Business Week (931): 80. July 5, 1947.
It is stated that despite high employment levels there are problems of filling seasonal jobs with greatest efficiency, and with least possible economic and social hardship upon migratory agricultural laborers vital to the national economic life. Recommendations of the Federal Interagency Committee on Migrant Labor are noted.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIONS

120. California. Governor's Committee to Survey the Agricultural Labor Resources of the San Joaquin Valley. Agricultural labor in the San Joaquin Valley: final report and recommendations. Sacramento. (The Committee.) Mar. 15, 1951. 405 p.
The committee, appointed to investigate the seasonal farm worker problems of the San Joaquin Valley, makes recommendations as a result of research made by its members and by State agencies. The recommendations and/or research topics include employment, housing, education, welfare, child labor, health, Mexican labor, farm mechanization, wages, earnings, labor contractors.

121. California. The Governor's Committee to Survey the Agricultural Labor Resources of the San Joaquin Valley. Agricultural labor in the San Joaquin Valley: recommendations and preliminary report. Sacramento. (The Committee.) Dec. 15, 1950. 60 p.
The seasonal agricultural labor problem of the San Joaquin Valley is outlined, and recommendations are made for action in related matters.

122. California. Senate. Joint Legislative Fact-Finding Committee on Agricultural and Industrial Labor. Final report. Sacramento. 1945. 80 p.
Testimony, confined to agricultural labor, related to the farm labor situation and efforts to assure farmers sufficient workers, including migrants. General recommendations are given. A farm placement service separate from any other is desired.
Appended: Lenhart, M. W. Labor requirements for California crops — major seasonal operations — based on acreages and production for 1944. 14 p.

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123. Issler, A. R. California and its migrants. Survey 85 (10):547-8. October 1949.
This reviews the Final Report of the California Special Crime Study Commission on Social and Economic Causes of Crime and Delinquency, issued June 30, 1949. The report has a section dealing with the State's agricultural economy and the problem of crime. Definite connection was found between the mobility of agricultural labor and high incidence of delinquency.

124. Issler, A. R. The latest report on the Joads. Survey 87(7): 318-21. July 1951.
The findings of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor are given and called a national program for dealing with a shamefully neglected problem.

125. Issler, A. R. New hope for the migrant? Survey 87(2): 79-80. February 1951.
Here are summarized some of the findings and recommendations of a committee appointed by the Governor of California to investigate the labor situation of the San Joaquin Valley.

126. Long, E. J. The President's Commission on Migratory Labor in American Agriculture. Land Economics 27(3): 249-51. August 1951.
The report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor is commented upon and summarized.

127. Nelson, L. Farm labor legislation proposed by the Senate "civil liberties" committee. Rural Sociology 8(1): 71-3. March 1943.
Some of the findings of two Congressional committees ("Tolan" and La Follette") are summarized, and recommendations for legislation are noted. Little recognition has been given to these important and revealing reports, according to the author, partly because farm labor as a class is unorganized and inarticulate.

128. Reich, B. Farm labor probes skip laborers. California Farm Reporter 11(9):6. September 1950.
Examples of testimony given at the Los Angeles hearing conducted by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor are summarized. The writer believes that not enough farmers sympathetic to labor take the trouble to testify, and not enough farm workers attend the hearings to tell their stories.

129. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture. Subcommittee on Farm Labor. Farm labor investigations. Hearings, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, at Greenville, Mississippi, October 2; at Memphis, Tennessee, October 4; and at Midland, Texas, December 18, 1950. Washington, D. C. 1951 260 pp.
Testimony related to the farm labor supply, and particularly the Mexican labor program, including both imported and domestic migrants.

130. U. S Congress. Senate. Special Committee to Investigate Farm Labor Conditions in the West. Investigation of western farm labor conditions. Hearings, 77th Cong., 2nd Session, on S. Res. 299. Part 1, Sacramento, November 23-5; Part 2, Los Angeles, November 30, December 1-3, 1942. Washington, D. C. 1943. 497 p.
(No additional parts were published.)
Testimony relates to farm labor conditions and prospective conditions in 1942 and 1943, principally in California, and to importation of agricultural labor from Mexico. There are occasional references to migrants.

131. U. S. President. President's Commission on Migratory Labor. Migratory labor in American agriculture. Washington, D. C. 1951. 188 p.
The Commission reports upon the economic, social, health, and educational conditions among migratory agricultural laborers in the United States; problems they create; measures taken to reduce them; reported and actual need for alien workers in the national agriculture, the extent of legal and illegal immigration of such workers. The Commission makes recommendations to deal with the situation.

Reviewed under same title:
Green, J. W. Rural Sociology 16(3): 283-4. Sept. 1951.
Brown, L. H. Journal of Farm Economics 34(1):148. Feb. 1952.
McMillan, R. T. Rural Sociology 17(1):77. March 1952.
de Vyver, F. T. Southern Economic Journal 18(2): 266-7. Oct. 1951.

132. Did they attack the root? Commonweal 54(2):29. April 20, 1951.
It is questioned whether the recommendations of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor strike at the root of the migratory labor problems, -- chiefly the economics of the situation.

133. A look at the wetbacks. New Republic 123(9):8. August 28, 1950.
In the opinion of the author testimony at hearings held by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor revealed efforts of corporation farmers to employ cheap Mexican labor at the cost of unemployment of domestic labor.

134. The migrant labor story. California Farmer 193(5):178. August 26, 1950.
This briefly summarizes some points of testimony at hearings by the California governor's committee on Agricultural Labor Resources of the San Joaquin Valley.

135. Migrant living conditions on big farms shocking. National Union Farmer 29(4):3. April 1951.
Some of the findings of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor are reported. Some of the conditions shown are regarded as threatening the family farm as the basic pattern of American agriculture and also the general standards upon which Americans have so long prided themselves.

136. Migrant workers in the United States. International Labour Review. 56(5/6): 613-6. Nov./Dec., 1947.
The recommendations of the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Migrant Labor in the United States are given.

137. Migratory labor group hits apathy; urges 11-point program. Labor Information Bulletin 18 (5):13. May 1951.
The principal findings and recommendations of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor are summarized. The migrants considered are agricultural.

138. Migratory labor in American agriculture. Monthly Labor Review 72(6): 691-3. June 1951.
This summarizes "Migratory Labor in American Agriculture: Report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor."

139. Migratory Labor — no more legislation needed. California Citrograph 37(4):175. February 1952.
The report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor is critized as proposing unnecessary legislation.

140. Nation's task, help for our own help. Co-op Grain Quarterly 9(3):35-8. September 1951.
The findings of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor are discussed and summarized.

141. A new plan for the Joads. Survey 87(5): 229. May 1951.
This comments upon and summarizes recommendations made by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor.

142. Plight of nation's migratory farm workers growing worse. Labor Information Bulletin 17(8):1. August 1950.

Testimony at hearings held by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor included statements that agricultural migrants have little of the legal and social protection accorded other workers, and that their economic situation is worsening because of increased mechanization in agriculture. Some reforms were proposed.

143. President's board reports on farm labor. Farm Labor News 6(4):1-2. April 1951.
Some of the findings of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor are reported, particularly those relating to exploitation of labor on large-scale farms, the desirability of organization of farm labor, and the false reports of shortage of farm labor.

144. President's commission report calls for fair labor laws for farm workers. Farm Labor News 6(4):2. April 1951.
Some of the findings of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor are summarized.

145. The recommendations of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Labor Standards April 1952. 18 p.
This summarizes, and then quotes, each of the recommendations in the report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor in American Agriculture.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS FOR MIGRANTS

146. Fowler, R. G., Jr. Guiding migratory workers — to western farm jobs. Washington, D. C. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Extension Farm Labor Program. Mimeograph 10. 39 p. January 1948.
The operation of the 1947 program of guiding migrants to farm jobs in 7 far western States is outlined, particularly with reference to the publicity program and its results; some shortcomings are noted.

147. Hohn, C. Extension's job with migrants and employers of migrants. (Washington, D. C. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Extension Service. Feb. 1947.) 4 p.
From the standpoint of a Texas Extension Service worker, the requirements of work with and for farmers and Spanish-American migratory farm laborers are outlined. Both groups must be educated as to the purposes of the farm labor placement services, and as to relationships with each other as employers and employees.

148. Hurd, T. N. Helping migratory farm labor. State Government 21(6):120-2. June 1948.
The movement of migratory agricultural laborers on the Atlantic Coast began in the early 1920's. An annual movement of 25,000 workers developed. During World War II it was guided by the Extension Services. Improvements were made in hitherto inadequate housing, health facilities, and information services concerning job opportunities. At the end of the war measures were taken for continued cooperation of various agencies and operations of services to secure laborers, and for their benefit.

149. Meyer, A. E. The farm labor problem. (Washington, D. C.) Washington Post. (1948). 23 p.
A series of articles deals with government farm labor placement services and policies during World War II and the immediate post-war years, partly in relation to migratory agricultural labor. Returning these services to the U. S. Employment Service from the Agricultural Extension Service is opposed.

150. Meyer, A. E. Migrant labor. Washington, D. C. Washington Post. October 1947. (16 p.)

"During the war...this Nation succeeded in improving the living and working conditions of migrant agricultural labor. Now, with callous indifference, Congress has sabotaged the war program." (p. 1) A series of articles outlines the situation. The lack of public understanding of the plight of the migrants and of their needs is discussed.

151. Mott, F. D., and Roemer, M. I. A federal program of public health and medical services for migratory farm workers. Public Health Reports 60(9): 229-49. March 2, 1945.
In connection with its program to recruit and transport agricultural laborers to areas needing them, the Federal Government set up a program of health and medical services for the workers. The organization and its principal services are outlined.

152. New Jersey. Bureau of Migrant Labor. Fifth annual report, by J. G. Sholl. (Trenton, 1949.) 14 p.
The report of the activities of the Bureau for the year July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949 includes sections on the housing and employment of agricultural laborers from Puerto Rico, labor camp inspection and housing improvement, demonstration school for migrants' children, health services; and welfare, recreational and welfare services for migrants by local organizations and the Home Missions Council of North America.

153. New Jersey. Bureau of Migrant Labor. Sixth annual report, by J. G. Sholl. (Trenton, 1950). 7 p.
A brief annual report of the Bureau includes a review of its organization, and of its activities for 5 years in behalf of the welfare of migratory agricultural laborers. Housing for migrants has been decidedly improved, it is reported, and health clinics, educational, and other services have been sponsored, often in cooperation with other agencies.

154. Overby, E. J. Statement by Mr. E. J. Overby, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, to the President's Commission on Migratory Labor. Washington, D. C. U. S. Department of Agriculture. June 22, 1950.
Importance of migratory laborers to agriculture, and their disadvantaged situation are noted. Work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture with relation to such labor is summarized. Bibliography.

155. Pittman, C. W. E. Atlantic Coast migratory movement, 1944. Washington, D.C. U. S. Department of Agriculture. War Food Administration. May 1945. 10 p.
In normal times, 25,000 migratory agricultural workers move between southern Florida, New York and Maine harvesting crops. Wartime conditions reduced the worker numbers by 70 percent. The Extension Service programs to guide and facilitate the movement, and to secure its maximum utilization are outlined. Areas, crops, and seasons needing migratory laborers are mapped.

156. Pittman, C. W. E. Atlantic Coast migratory movement of agricultural workers — war years. Washington, D. C. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Extension Farm Labor Program. June 1946. 42 p.
The program of the U. S. Extension Service to guide and secure greatest practicable utilization of the reduced migratory labor force on the Atlantic Coast during World War II is described. The labor problems of principal areas of labor need are outlined. The movement is mapped. Problems to be met to foster the migration in future years are noted.

157. Rasmussen, W. D. A history of the Emergency Farm Labor Supply Program, 1943-47. Washington, D. C. United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Agriculture Monograph no. 13. September 1951. 298 p.
The history of the activities of the U. S. Department of Agriculture program of helping farmers secure needed labor in World War II is given. Types of

labor considered included migrants as well as other domestic workers and labor imported by the Government program.

158. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Migratory Labor Committee Act of 1952. Report to accompany S. 3300, 82nd Congress, 2nd Session. Senate Report 1686, 15 p. Washington, D. C. June 6, 1952.
Findings of earlier official investigations of migratory agricultural laborers are summarized as are those of this Committee. Establishment of a federal committee to assist in the development of a unified and coordinated program on migratory labor is proposed.

159. Child care services in migrant labor camps. Industrial Bulletin 28(5):6-7. May 1949.
This report states that children of, and under, working age among migrant farm laborers present problems of enforcement of labor laws, and of care while their parents work. The New York State Migrant Care Program for care of the children is described.

160. FSA program for migratory group. National Underwriter 47(24):19. June 24, 1943.
The Farm Security Administration program to provide medical assistance to migratory farm workers is outlined.
Same: National Underwriter (Life Ed.) 47(26):4. June 25, 1943.

161. Farm labor -- action in education. Extension Service Review 18(7): 81-95. July 1947.
Under this title nearly all the issue is devoted to articles on the operations of the Extension Service during World War II connected with farm labor distribution. Topics include work of various classes of labor (including migrants) on farms, farmer organization to meet labor needs, labor housing, and training.

162. The farm placement program, 1948. Employment Service Review 15(4): 3-38. April 1948.
Under the above title, nearly all of this issue is devoted to articles concerning the Federal-State program of recruiting, guiding, and placing farm labor, particularly migratory harvest labor.

163. Invitation to migrants. Industrial Bulletin 26(5): 18-19. May 1947.
The program of the New York State Extension Service in 1946 to attract migratory agricultural laborers to the State, to encourage employers to provide adequate housing, and to teach labor efficiency is described.

164. Labor and food production. Industrial Bulletin 25(5): 5-39. May 1946.

This title, that of the first article, could be called that of most of the issue, devoted to activities of the New York State Department of Labor in relation to farm labor recruiting and law enforcement; to labor training; camps; functions of the agricultural extension service. An important part of its work deals with migratory farm labor, both adult and child.

165. New York State farm labor program. Industrial Bulletin 26(5): 5-39. May 1947.
The title above applies to a large part of the issue. Topics include labor needs, migrants, health services, day care for children, workmen's compensation, farm labor cooperatives.

166. New York's harvest labor. Albany. Interdepartmental Committee on Farm and Food Processing Labor. (1949. 29 p.)
The work of State officials in recruiting, distributing, and caring for the welfare of hired farm labor, 1943-48, and important legislation affecting such labor are summarized.

HEALTH, MEDICAL CARE, FOOD

167. Axelrod, S. J. Health problems in industrialized agriculture. American Journal of Public Health 39 (9): 1172-5. Sept. 1949.
The increased use of machinery and toxic materials in agriculture has increased occupational risks. In the opinion of the writer, migrant laborers already carry a heavy burden of disease and disability, part of which is caused by poor living and working conditions; they need adequate medical services.

168. Barnett, E. D. Migratory Mexican laborers pose special health care problems for California Medical Associations. Hospitals 18 (3): 43-4. March 1944.
The Mexican Government required the United States to provide necessary medical care to its nationals during their stay in this country as emergency wartime laborers. Arrangements for compliance are reported. Some difficulties with patients ignorant of medical practices are noted.

169. Clinton, I. L. A chance for better health comes to children who follow the crops. Child 10 (4): 51-3. October 1945.
In the writer's view health conditions under which the children of migratory farm laborers live necessitate public care for their health by the Office of Labor of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Measures taken by some States are noted. People are urged to learn the problems of the migrants in their areas, and to cooperate with Government agencies working to provide health services for them.
Reprinted: See Item 6.

170. Hettema, E. M., and Ranson, B. R. Nursing in a medical care program for migrant farm workers. Public Health Nursing 39 (8): 398-402. August 1947.
The objectives of the Farm Security Administration's Migratory Labor Health Association and the results of some of its work, particularly nursing at farm labor supply centers, are outlined.

171. McFawn, V. P. Foods for migratory farm workers: how to buy and cook in 1946. Michigan. Agricultural Extension Service. Folder F 99. June 1946. 8 p.
Suggestions to migratory farm workers, particularly Mexicans, give requirements for a good diet, buying suggestions, and some recipes for both Mexican and American dishes.

172. Teilman, M. How a county planned to improve health conditions among its migrant labor population. American Journal of Public Health 42 (9): 1046. September 1952.
Nutritional and health problems among migratory agricultural workers prompted State, county, and Red Cross officials and welfare organizations to organize the Fresno County (California) Rural Health and Education Committee to provide various health and educational services for the migrants, in hopes of pointing to a better way of life for them.

173. Farm Labor: After shelter comes health. Pencil Points 23 (12): 32-41. December 1942.
The Farm Security Administration's health care program for migratory farm laborers is outlined, and some types of buildings erected for such care are illustrated.

174. Health for harvesters. Industrial Bulletin 26 (5): 11. May 1947.
The program developed by the New York State Department of Health in its operations in 1946 to improve sanitary conditions for and personal health practices of migratory agricultural laborers is described.

HOUSING

175. Beresford, H., and others. Housing farm help. Idaho. Agricultural Extension Service. Bulletin 156. May 1946. 20 p. D. L. Fourt, W. R. Friberg, and R. K. Pierson, joint authors.
It is asserted that farm labor seeks work where living quarters are best. Plans for structures for housing permanent and seasonal labor are presented, together with partial specifications.

176. Bergesen, F. W. Labor houses are a good investment. U and I Cultivator 11 (1): 11-13. March 1951.
The author states that clean, well-built labor houses with essential conveniences installed are among the best investments for farmers. Some such houses are described.

177. Calhoun, R. B. and Agler, L. M. Why migratory workers return to Illinois. Employment Security Review 19 (3): 20-22. March 1952.
How migratory agricultural laborers respond to efforts to provide them good housing, steady employment, and improved community relations is told.

178. California. Legislature. Joint Committee on Agriculture and Livestock Problems. Partial report. Part I. Farm labor housing in California, by R. J. Welch. Sacramento. Senate. January 1949. 128 p.
A report on the general farm labor housing situation in California's principal agricultural areas includes considerable information concerning that of migrants. Appendices include a digest of State laws relating to rural and agricultural labor housing, and the State labor camps code.

179. California. Legislature. Joint Committee on Agriculture and Livestock Problems. Partial report. Part II. General information on farm labor supply centers and photographs illustrating types of housing, by R. J. Welch. Sacramento. Senate. January 1949. 79 p.
The 21 federally owned farm labor supply centers to house migratory agricultural laborers in California are now operated by associations of farmers in the period between operation and sale by the Federal Government. The report and its exhibits deal with matters relating to the proposed sale, either to the State or to private agencies.

180. California. Legislature. Joint Committee on Agriculture and Livestock Problems. Partial Report. Part III. Information on various farm labor camps. Sacramento. Senate. January 1949. 242 p.
This reports for the 21 federally owned labor supply centers for migratory farm laborers in California their facilities, services, population housed, and rules of occupancy; also the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the associations of farmers operating them at time of report.

181. California. State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission. Suggested agricultural policies for California. (Sacramento?) June 1947. 192 pp.
One section discusses problems of housing agricultural workers, including migrants. The reporting committee feels that solution of the difficulty would pay financially and socially, and would reduce adverse criticism of the State's agriculture.
Another section considers the need for extending Old Age and Survivors Insurance to farm operators and wage workers; and, to the latter, unemployment insurance.

182. Cannon, W. Y. More and better labor houses attract and hold labor better. U and I Cultivator 8(2): 9. September 1948.

Conclusions were as follows: Cost accounts kept on farms where labor housing was adequate, showed that thinning sugar beets cost $2 less per acre than on farm where housing was inadequate. Laborers prefer houses to camps, and housing on farms on which they work. They are more contented, can be better supervised, and return season after season. Farmers may hesitate about building labor housing, but costs are not apt to drop.

183. Cowley, H. Labor housing pays. U and I Cultivator 9 (1): 8. March 1949. Cases are cited in which farmers who housed labor on their farms saved in labor costs, sometimes amounting to nearly $2 per acre in sugar beet thinning.

184. Gallager, K. N. Housing seasonal labor. New York. College of Agriculture. Cornell Extension Bulletin 755. May 1949. 61p.
Plans for various types of housing and facilities for various classes of seasonal farm labor are presented.

185. Gaston, H. P. Attract orchard workers with better housing. American Fruit Grower 67 (11): 12, 13, 31. March 1947.
Suggestions are made for types of housing and equipment to be offered fruit pickers. According to the author farmers who neglect their housing are apt to have difficulties in securing labor.

186. Gaston, H. P. Housing transient labor. In State Horticultural Society of Michigan. 77th Annual Report of the Society. pp. 55-6. East Lansing. 1947.
The author states that the lack of sufficient good housing for their seasonal laborers handicaps farmers in obtaining and holding efficient labor. In spite of its costs, building housing with reasonable facilities would, in his view, save farmers money in the long run.

187. Gaston, H. P., Love, A. B., and Boyd, J. S. Homes for seasonal farm help. Michigan Extension Service. Farm Building Service Circular 711. June 1947. 29 p.
How some Michigan farmers have solved farm labor housing problems is told. Suggestions and plans are given to farmers desiring to provide housing for labor.

188. Haden, C. A. Our experience with labor camps. Virginia Fruit 30 (1): 90-1. January 1943.
Experience in operating a Virginia labor supply for peach pickers is outlined. The camp stabilized the labor market. Desirable improvements in operations are noted.

189. Hadley, E. M. Housing for migratory workers while on the job. In — U S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Sub-committee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations. Migratory labor. Hearings, 82nd Congress, 2nd Session. Part 2. pp. 1039-66. Washington, D. C. 1952.
Reasonable housing for migrants is defined. Little in use conforms to this definition. Housing needed varies with type of labor to occupy it. Responsibility of farmer-employer and government to supply migratory labor housing is discussed. It is said that occupation of employer-owned housing often restricts certain laborer freedoms.

190. Hervey, J. D., and Pasto, J. K. Association management of camps for migratory farm workers. Washington, D. C. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Extension Service. July 1947. 42 p.
Suggestions are given to farmers' cooperatives engaging in programs for housing domestic migratory laborers.

191. Jensen, E. Benefits of farm housing. Sugar Beet 7 (3): 24. Sept. 1947.
The article indicates that farmers providing housing can secure amd hold labor more easily and cheaply than can others. Those hauling from labor

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supply centers lose time and money. According to the writer labor housed on the farm is better satisfied, more efficient, and less disturbed by outsiders.

192. Johnson, B. Beet growers show success in meeting farm labor problems. Sugar Beet 7 (8): 10-11. December 1948.
The article indicates that the furnishing of better housing and other efforts to treat Mexican sugar beet laborers considerately resulted in excellent employer-employee relations, and better workmanship by the laborers.

193. Monson, O. W. Housing farm laborers. Montana. Agricultural Extension Service. Bulletin 219. April, 1943. 16 p.
The conclusion is that both permanent and migratory farm laborers are attracted to the farms offering the better housing. Suggestions are given, including some plans for housing migrants.

194. Mouatt, E. A. Better housing means better workers. Montana Farmer 34 (16): 10-11. April 15, 1947.
In the author's opinion typical housing for sugar beet labor is dilapidated, crowded, inconvenient, uncomfortable. He asserts that the Mexican government is becoming reluctant to send its nationals to the northern United States sugar beet areas. He concludes that to get labor from Mexico in the future labor housing must be improved.

195. Pasto, J. K. Housing and employing migratory farm workers in New York. New York. State College of Agriculture. Department of Agricultural Economics. A.E. 885. May 1947. 27 p.
The report gives background information concerning Southern migrants to New York farms and their importance to the State's agriculture. There are suggestions for camp operation. Services available to the migratory laborers while in the State are noted.

196. Powell, J. M. and Gwaltney, M. N. Permanent housing attracts migrant crews. Employment Security Review 17 (3): 8-10. March 1950.
The camp built by a Virginia fruit grower is described. According to the authors it helped attract and hold a better than average crew of migrant fruit pickers.

197. Taylor, Paul S. Perspective on housing migratory agricultural workers. Land Economics 27 (3): 193-204. August 1951.
This historical review of the migratory agricultural labor situation in the United States gives special attention to housing. Housing by private employers has ranged from nothing to reasonably adequate; but on the whole, in the view of the author, its notoriety has been justified. Federal government activity relating to housing for the migrants, 1935-47, is reviewed, as is that of the State of California. Bibliography.

198. U. S. Department of Agriculture. War Food Administration. Office of Labor. The center manager's guide. (Washington, D. C. 1943.) 35 p.
This is a guide for managers of farm labor supply centers sheltering migrants and laborers transported into an area by the Federal Government wartime labor supply program. It presents to the managers and their staffs their opportunities and responsibilities in operating the camps and in their relations with the public and the regional offices over them.
A similar guide of same title was issued in 1944.

199. Welch, J. H. Bringing farmers and migrant farm families together. Texas Farming and Citriculture. 24(3): 5-6. September, 1947.
It is stated that the farm labor supply centers originally operated by the Farm Security Administration are now operated by their localities and by managers interested and friendly to migrants as human beings. Their advantages and benefits to farmers and migratory laborers are noted.

200. Whitten, H. A. Good housing brings top farm labor. Oregon Farmer 70 (4): 112. February 19, 1948.
The report states that farmers in Klamath County, Oreg., have found housing the key in obtaining and holding both seasonal and regular labor. Individually and together they have bought former relocation center buildings, moved them to their areas, and refitted them partly for barracks for single workers, and partly for family use.

201. Wiggin, D. C. Sanitation for farm laborers in 1948. Connecticut State Health Bulletin 62 (11/12): 279-82. Nov./Dec., 1948.
State sanitary inspection of boarding and lodging houses for tobacco plantation workers showed few to be classed poor. In general, there is improvement over past years. Some requirements for approval are noted.

202. Wyckoff, F. Last minute fight stops corporation farm housing. California Farm Reporter 9 (4): 3. April, 1948.
Various farm, civic, and labor organizations in California oppose State purchase and operation of the labor supply camps which are to be sold by the Federal Government. It is stated that labor opposes private purchase and operation because the standards maintained in the camps have been at costs of deficits, and privately operated camps in 30 percent of cases do not meet legal requirements.

203. Yont, L. Y. Itinerant workers find a haven. Sugar 45 (7): 27. July 1950.
The Great Western Sugar Co. maintains at Fort Lupton, Colo., a rest camp in connection with its recruiting and distributing sugar beet labor. Its facilities are outlined.

204. Zigler, H. S. Our experience with labor camps. Virginia Fruit 31 (1): 87. January 1943.
Experience in developing and operating a Shenandoah Valley labor supply camp for Virginia fruit growers is summarized.

205. Back to grapes of wrath? New Republic 117 (17): 10. October 27, 1947.
The conclusion is that because Congress has ordered the Department of Agriculture to dispose of its migrant labor camps, it is feared that migrants will not be able to obtain decent housing.

206. Farm labor supply centers. Market Growers Journal 72 (9): 245, 259. September 1943.
The government program for housing seasonal farm labor is outlined. Facilities furnished are noted.

207. Final report of the committee on migrant camps. In Public Papers of Governor Thomas E. Dewey, 1946. (Albany, N. Y. 1947.) p. 481-7.
The report deals with inspections in 1945 of camps used to house migratory agricultural laborers, and with related problems needing solutions.

208. Good housing makes happy workers. American Fruit Grower 71 (5): 12-13, 38-41. May 1951.
Good housing and recreation opportunities help secure and hold fruit farm labor. Examples are noted.

209. Housing is a bottleneck. Extension Service Review 18 (7): 85. July 1947.
An Extension Service campaign to encourage farmers to improve old farm labor housing, and to build additional housing has been successful as a step in relieving shortage of labor.

210. New York supervises migratory labor camps. State Government 19 (6): 163-6. June 1946.

Extracts summarize parts of the report of the New York State Department of Health concerning its work in 1945 in supervising labor camps used by migratory farm laborers. Recommendations are made for improvements in camps and supervision.

211. Reception centers for migratory workers. College Station, Texas. Texas Extension Service. (1951 ?) 78 p.
This pamphlet directs migratory agricultural laborers to places where their help is needed, and to reception centers en route where they may clean up, do laundry work, cook, and stop overnight.
Previous issue: (1945) 47 p.

212. Solution for your seasonal housing problems: bunk house, New Jersey. Agricultural Extension Service. Extension Plan 102. (1949.) Folder.
Plans, specifications, and construction suggestions are given for building a structure meeting good standards of housing and requirements of State officials.

213. Solution of your seasonal labor housing problems: farm labor family house. New Jersey. Agricultural Extension Service. Extension Plan 101. (1949). Folder.
Plans, specifications, and construction suggestions are given for building a structure meeting good standards of housing and requirements of State officials.

214. Solution for your seasonal labor housing problems: mess-hall with kitchen. New Jersey. Agricultural Extension Service. Extension Plan 104. (1949). Folder.
Plans, specifications, and construction suggestions are given for building a structure meeting good standards of housing and requirements of State officials.

215. Solution for your seasonal labor housing problems: wash house. New Jersey. Agricultural Extension Service. Extension Plan 103. (1949.) Folder.
Plans, specifications, and construction suggestions are given for building a structure meeting good standards of housing and requirements of state officials.

216. The valley talks back. California Farmer 192 (10):466. May 20, 1950.
The writer disputes charges of agricultural laborer slums in California. He states that farmers have considerably improved their labor housing, but cannot afford expensive housing for seasonal labor.

IMMIGRANT LABOR — PARTICULARLY MEXICAN

217. Begeman, J. Wetbacks, slaves of today: report of the commission on migratory labor. New Republic 126(10):15-16. March 10, 1952.
Highlights of testimony concerning Mexicans working on farms in the United States before a U. S. Senate Subcommittee deal with the disadvantage of domestic labor in competition with illegal Mexican immigrant labor.

218. Brown, H. D. World unrest haunts vegetable growers. Market Growers Journal 80(10):12. October 1951.
The problem of the effect of wet-back cheap labor on farms is discussed. The advisability of its use is questioned.

219. Galarza, E. They work for pennies. American Federationist 59(4):10-13, 29. April 1952.
This farm labor union official states that illegal Mexican immigrants are displacing American domestic farm workers, as are also contract workers

brought in under international agreement. Labor union efforts to obtain public government hearings on the problem have been fruitless, but the campaign to arouse interest is bearing fruit among some organizations.

220. Hasiwar, H. Darkness in the valley. American Federationist. 58(6):23-5, 31. June 1951.
According to this labor union leader the employment of wetbacks and of imported Mexican contract labor on farms in Imperial County, Calif., is driving out native labor. Much of such employment is under conditions called illegal, and contrary to labor contracts. According to this opinion labor union protests bring few results.

221. Hill, G. Illegal Mexican immigration. Congressional Record. April 9, 1951. (Appendix).
Under this title is reprinted a series of articles (Items 222, 224-7) originally published in the New York Times, March 25-29, 1951. They describe the large volume of illegal immigration of Mexicans into the United States seeking work, usually agricultural. The exploitation of these people by their employers, and the social and economic effects of the situation are outlined.

222. Hill, G. Interests conflict on wetback cure. New York Times, March 29, 1951: 29, 30.
The article states that because of conflicting interests, the official and other groups, including many farmers, disagree on whether or not illegal Mexican immigration should be checked and controlled, and if so, how. Organized labor contends that sufficient American labor would be available if reasonable wages were offered.
Reprinted: See Item 221.

223. Hill, G. Mexicans called TB threat in United States. New York Times, May 20, 1951:39.
Some health problems created by illegal Mexican immigrants in the United States are noted. Such persons have more than their share of various diseases, and in their migrations over the country, especially for farm work, they spread the disease.

224. Hill, G. Million a year flee Mexico only to find peonage here. New York Times, March 25, 1951:1, 41.
The first of the writer's five articles on illegal Mexican immigration charges that a large part of the populace of the Southwest tacitly sanctions wholesale violation of immigration law, and that Mexicans who enter the United States illegally are exploited, and used to depress American standards of wages, working and living conditions.

225. Hill, G. Peons in the west lowering culture. New York Times, March 27, 1951: 31, 33.
The third of the writer's five articles on illegal Mexican immigration states that large illegal Mexican immigration is a prime factor in creating some of the worst economic and social conditions in the Nation. These are discussed in their effects on domestic labor.
Reprinted: See item 221.

226. Hill, G. Peons net farmer a fabulous profit. New York Times, March 26, 1951: 25, 35.
The second of the writer's five articles on illegal Mexican immigration describes how Mexicans illegally in the United States are exploited by farmers and forced to live without housing. Employment of this labor forces residents of Texas into the migrant agricultural labor stream to other areas in order to earn a living.
Reprinted: See Item 221.

227. Hill, G. Southwest winks at wetback jobs. New York Times, March 28, 1951:31, 34.
The fourth of the writer's five articles on illegal Mexican immigration indicates that with large employment of illegal Mexican immigrants in the Southwest there has been a relaxation of enforcement of immigration laws, and a feeling has grown among farmers that they have a right to expect and employ such labor. Enforcement of the international agreement to eliminate the wetback traffic is ineffective.
Reprinted: See Item 221.

228. Kibbe, P. R. Latin Americans in Texas. Albuquerque. University of New Mexico Press. Inter-Americana Studies III, 302 p. 1946.
The historical background of Latin Americans in Mexico and Texas is shown. Their serious economic, social, and civil problems in the State are outlined. The task of the public to improve them calls for democratic and Christian action. Migratory agricultural labor is included.

229. Kornick, W. The wetback story. Commonweal 54(14):327-9. July 13, 1951.
The writer claims that exploited wetbacks displace domestic labor. Many Mexicans under contract according to international agreement leave their employment because of contract violations, and become illegals. Incidence of crime among the Mexicans is low; but of some diseases, high. Suggestions for a solution of the situation include placing the whole agricultural labor problem in the hands of a federal agency free from pressures.

230. Liebson, A. Wetback invasion. Common Ground 10(1):11-19. Autumn 1949.
The writer charges that the illegal migration of Mexicans into the United States is undermining the standards of labor and living of domestic farm workers and that there is widespread exploitation of the Mexicans working on farms.

231. Longmore, T. W. and Hitt, H. L. A demographic analysis of first and second generation Mexican population of the United States: 1930. Southwestern Social Science Quarterly 24(2):138-49. September 1943.
Some demographic characteristics of the Mexican immigrants in this country and their implications are discussed. Mexicans enter this country as unskilled labor, and thousands of them engage in farm work, particularly seasonal work as migrants.

232. Nordyke, L. Texas cleans up a mess. Saturday Evening Post 219(4):26, 61, 63-4. July 27, 1946.
The author indicates that former antagonistic attitudes of Texans to Mexican migratory agricultural laborers have been partly overcome by the necessity of obtaining their help to harvest crops. Some wartime measures for benefit of such workers are noted, as is the need for more of them to ensure the Mexican government allowing its nationals to enter Texas as agricultural workers.

233. Randall, C. C. Latin-American migratory labor and its contribution to the development and maintenance of the sugar beet industry in the United States, with particular reference to 1945. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Extension Service. Washington, D. C. January 1946. 12 p.
The growth of employment of Spanish-American labor in sugar beet production in the Great Plains is sketched. Topics include recruiting, contracts, housing, wages, workers' characteristics, supplemental employment, ways and means of attracting and holding labor, prospective increase in mechanization replacing labor.

234. Saunders, L., and Leonard, O. E. The wetback in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Austin. University of Texas. July 1951. 92 p. (Inter-American Education Occasional Papers VII.)

This reports survey in Hidalgo, Cameron and Willacy Counties, Tex., in the summer of 1950 to study the numbers of wetbacks in the area, their characteristics, relations with residents, effects upon the valley economically and socially. According to these writers, the exploitation and disadvantaged position of these people greatly affects the resident populace. Efforts to control illegal immigration across the Rio Grande accomplish little more than keep a partial balance of labor supply and demand.
Review: Powell, R. M. (Same title) Rural Sociology 17(1): 88-9. March 1952.

235. Scruggs, C. G. Truth about braceros. Progressive Farmer 67(4): 19, 195;(5)16, 154-5. April-May 1952.
The writer states that the United States has a shortage of farm labor; Mexico, a surplus. Many Mexicans enter this country illegally to work; some are exploited. Public interest in the Mexican immigrant to supply labor needs, in his welfare, and in the effect of his competition with domestic labor has resulted in international agreement to control the recruiting, transportation, working and living conditions of these workers. The conditions are outlined, and suggestions are made for changes.

236. Stilwell, H. Wetback tide. Common Ground 9(4):3-14. Summer 1949.
The causes and history of the growing migration of Mexicans into the United States are sketched. The author sees little hope of checking the movement. Resulting economic and social problems are discussed. Efforts to solve them bring slow improvement.

237. Summers, J. W. Illegal farm labor. Southwestern Crop and Stock 5(10):36-7. October 1951.
It is noted that illegal immigration, induced by inflation in Mexico, and by employment and earnings possibilities in the United States, has become a growing problem to American immigration authorities and labor. Many farmers want this labor which will submit to low wage rates and to poor working and living conditions. Recommendations of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor concerning the problem are noted.

238. Are minimum standards reserved for imported workers in California? California Farm reporter 6(3):7. April 1946.
It is estimated that California needs 300,000 experienced agricultural laborers at its peak seasonal demand. Such labor, drawn to the cities in wartime, is slow to return, partly because of rural housing shortage. Minimum employment guarantees assured Mexican nationals brought in under contract and international agreements are cited. In the author's opinion farmers must do as much for other laborers.

239. Boon for braceros. Newsweek 38(4):46. July 23, 1951.
Because of lack of control over illegal immigration from Mexico, and because of exploitation of the migrants on farms, the Mexican government insisted on corrective measures, and Congress has passed legislation meeting some of the demands. President Truman recommends further legislation to deal with the situation.

240. Drying wetbacks. Business Week (1142):127. July 21, 1951.
Principal terms of the Ellender-Poage bill, recently passed by Congress, to regulate inflow of Mexican agricultural labor are noted.

241. Factory farmers flout alien laws to guard Mexican migrant worker. National Union Farmer 29(11):3. November 1951.
Large commercial farm operators are said to be encouraging illegal immigration across the Mexican border; to be employing 'wetbacks' under

substandard working and living conditions, contending this is necessary in agriculture; and to be trying to prevent appropriations sufficient to prevent illegal border crossing.

242. Mexican invasion. Scholastic 60(3):12. February 20, 1952.
This explains what 'wetbacks' are, the causes and volume of Mexican immigration, and efforts of the Mexican Government to protect the interests of its people — both 'wetbacks' and contract laborers — in the United States.

243. Ninety days. Commonweal 55(20):485. February 22, 1952.
Laws passed to curb employment of Mexicans who have entered the United States illegally should be enforced. Such labor works under exploitative conditions, depressing to domestic labor. Farmers willing to give decent wages and working- and living-conditions cannot compete with those who do not do so.

244. Our experience with and recommendations for handling imported labor. In State Horticultural Society of Michigan. 73rd Annual Report of the Secretary. pp 72-8. East Lansing. 1944.
Fruit growers tell of their experiences — usually satisfactory — with various types of labor, — southern mountaineers, German prisoners-of-war, Japanese, and imported Jamaicans and Mexicans.

245. Spanish-speaking people. Building America 8(5):130-59. February 1943.
This sketch of the historical and economic background of the Spanish-speaking peoples in the United States notes the migrations and disadvantaged conditions of Mexican agricultural laborers in this country.

246. Summer brings the Mexicans. Commonweal 48(12):275-8. July 2, 1948.
The National Farm Labor Union (A. F. of L.) sharply criticizes the new agreement between the United States and Mexico for the importation of Mexican workers for American farms. Its charges include: labor had no part in the negotiations; 'finance' farmers greatly influenced the negotiations; the agreement will operate to the disadvantage of both Mexican and American agricultural laborers.

247. The wetback invasion. Co-op Grain Quarterly 9(3):29-34. September 1951.
The article states that the flood of illegal Mexican immigrants into the United States causes serious economic and social problems. Unscrupulous employers hire and exploit them under working and living conditions which displace domestic labor. No satisfactory solution for the problem has been found, according to the author. Legislation to penalize employers of wetbacks has been proposed.

248. Wetback "invasion". Senior Scholastic 60(3):12. February 20, 1952.
The illegal immigration of Mexican farm laborers into the United States and their exploitation here, and the international arrangements for contracting Mexicans for farm work in this country under regulated conditions are noted.

249. Wetback invasion. Nation 169(8):168. August 20, 1949.
The claim is made that the thousands of Mexicans illegally in Texas demoralize labor, working conditions and wage levels and that much of this wetback invasion is with tacit approval of State and Federal officials. During World War II, according to the author, Mexican labor was paid prevailing wage rates, but these were set by hearings in which labor was poorly represented, and which served only to confirm one-sided agreements among growers employing the Mexicans. Suggestions are made for improving the situation for the laborers.

250. Wetback menace. Sheet Metal Worker's Journal 43(3):7-9. March 1952.
The author states that Mexican wetbacks are threatening farm and industrial wage and labor standards in many parts of the country and that legislative attempts to curb this promise to be ineffective. Recommendations of the National Farm Labor Union to deal with the situation are listed.

251. "Wetback" problem. Laborer 6(3): 5-6, 13. March 1952.
Testimony presented before a Senate Labor Subcommittee concerning low-paid Mexican legal and illegal labor showed threat to the wages and working and living standards of domestic laborers.

252. "Wetbacks", greenbacks, and waybacks. California Farmer 195(12):560. December 15, 1951.
The writer states that scandals must be expected in the Mexican labor problem, particularly in States crawling with wetbacks; and that it seems as if certain federal authorities were more interested in forcing unionization of labor upon farms than in energetic deportation of 'wetbacks' and distribution of legal Mexican labor to farms.

253. The wetbacks. Time 57(15):24. April 9, 1951.
It is reported that for years thousands of Mexican laborers have come into the United States illegally, seeking work at wages undercutting American labor. It is charged that some farmers have come to look upon this flood of cheap labor as a natural resource. Attempts by the Mexican and American governments to control this migration have been ineffective.

254. Wetbacks, cotton, and Korea. Nation 172(18):408. May 5, 1951.
The writer observes that the wetback problem in the Southwest varies with economic conditions and has undermined wage and working conditions in some areas. In his judgment solution lies in controlling certain economic factors in Mexico and the United States.

255. Wetbacks: menace from the south. Fortnight 10(13):7-12. June 25, 1951.
Facts and views on the 'wetback' problem are presented. The situation has vast economic and sociological implications for American agriculture, labor, and the public.

256. Wetbacks swarm in. Life 30(21):33-7. May 21, 1951.
This article states that Mexicans by the thousands are crossing the U. S. border illegally to work on farms. They depress wage rates and lower living standards. The border patrol cannot cope with the flood of 'wetbacks.'

257. Wetbacks will stay. Associated Farmer 11(3):2. September/October 1950.
According to this article, Mexican labor is wanted by farmers in the Southwestern States to do the stoop labor which domestic workers refuse. They risk getting caught crossing the international boundary, work at the high American wage rates until caught by the Immigration Service, then get a free trip back to Mexico. It is asserted that later they illegally cross the border again.

258. Woeful wetbacks. News-week 37(16):73. April 16, 1951.
The article reports that some of the findings in the report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor present a dreary picture.

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND; FARM MECHANIZATION

259. Bunje, R. B. Labor supply and demand. California Fruit and Grape Grower 2(6): 26-7. June 1948.

Notes on farm labor demand, migratory labor, wage rates, housing facilities, and need for worker care in handling fruit are given.

260. Lenhart, M. W. Analyzing labor requirements for California's major seasonal crop operations. Journal of Farm Economics 27(4):963-75. November 1945.
The paper describes the program and method of study for 1944 of the hired temporary labor required for major seasonal farm operations in California.

261. Nelson, E., and Meyers, F. Labor requirements and labor resources in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Austin. University of Texas. Inter-American Education Occasional Papers VI, 33 p. December 1950.
The study relates to farm labor needs, sources of labor, the economic effects of the use of labor from Mexico, international relations related to this labor, and suggestions for changes in methods and agencies distributing it.

262. Sitler, H. G., and Burdick, R. T. Machines taking over on Colorado sugar beet farms. Agricultural Situation 34(1):6-7. January 1950.
The extent to which labor-saving machinery is displacing hired labor on sugar beet farms is outlined. He says this may be expected to force migratory farm laborers to look elsewhere for employment.

263. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Investigation of manpower. Hearings, 78th Congress, 1st session, January 28, 1943, and later dates. Washington, D. C. 1943. 2 parts. 430 p.
Testimony deals with the distribution of wartime manpower, including agricultural. Farm family and hired labor (including migrants and foreign nationals) are among the types considered.

264. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Extension Service. Recruitment and Placement Division. East North Central States using migrant agricultural workers. Washington, D. C. May 1, 1946. 2 p.
The map shows areas and crops needing migratory agricultural workers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Information shows dates when labor is usually needed, highways, and sources of information.

265. U. S. War Food Administration. Farm Labor needs in 1944. Washington, D. C. January 1944. 12 p.
Maps show for each month of the year where and for what operations emergency farm workers will be needed to assist the regular farm labor force. Notes indicate the classes of labor best suited for some of the tasks.

266. Eastern seaboard farm worker migration may decline in 1951. Labor Market and Employment Security, pp. 12-14. March 1951.
Leaders of crews of migratory agricultural workers forecast that slightly smaller numbers of such workers will migrate along the eastern seaboard in 1951 from Florida to New York. Crews average 38 persons, work in from one to four States — usually two — and suffer considerable underemployment.

LABORER-EMPLOYER RELATIONS — MANAGEMENT, UNIONS, LABOR DISPUTES

267. Attebery, J. Mexican labor — aspects of handling it. Sugar Beet 6(2):28-9. March 1946.
A sugar company fieldman makes suggestions to farmers concerning the handling of business affairs with sugar beet laborers.

268. Axelson, J. W. Handling of field labor. Crystal-ized Facts. 6(2):17-18. April 1952.
Suggestions are given for handling sugar beet laborers.

269. Crosby, J. Peach pickers fear layoffs. California Cultivator 93(8):240-1. April 13, 1946.
A peach grower states that peach pickers prefer to work where there is a succession of harvests of varieties offering a long working season. Living conditions offered help determine a farmer's ability to attract labor.

270. Fowler, J. Mexican farm laborers. Montana Farmer 32(13): 7. March 1, 1945.
A Wyoming farmer states his experience with Mexican nationals as sugar beet laborers in 1944. Relations were excellent and friendly.

271. Jamieson, S. Labor unionism in American agriculture. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau Labor Statistics Bulletin 836. 457 p. 1945.
The conditions which have produced labor unrest, and the origins, development, problems, and accomplishments of unionism among hired farm workers in various parts of the United States are reported. Considerable numbers of migrants joined some of the unions.

272. Kraenzel, C. F. Good explanation and demonstration will keep the Mexican nationals. Montana Farmer 32(17): 7, 10. May 1, 1945.
Causes of the poor efficiency of Mexican sugar beet workers are outlined, and suggestions are given for their correction. Spanish should be the language used in job instruction, and in explaining working conditions and wage payments. Housing problems and the food preferences of Mexicans are considered.

273. Lasbury, R., Jr. Shade growers' association plans wide range of activity for migrant workers. United States Tobacco Journal 139(16): 18. April 16, 1943.
Plans for housing, feeding, and recreational programs are outlined. The last program, in cooperation with the Connecticut Council of Churches, included educational and religious features.

274. Lenhart, M. W. Farm placement problems due to inadequate farm management and limitations of farm workers. In Proceedings of the Western Farm Economics Association. 24th Annual Meeting, July 15-18. 1951. pp. 54-62.
Causes of dissatisfaction among farm employers and employees in relation to placement on farm jobs, working and living conditions, employer-employee relations, are discussed largely with relation to large-scale California agriculture.

275. Mitchell, Mrs. D. K. Landowner's side of farm labor problem defended. Associated Farmer 11(1): 2-3. May/June 1950.
A California farm wife criticizes some periodical articles concerning treatment of migratory farm labor by farmers. She believes these people are being treated properly, but that they do not do their part in caring for their camps.

276. Moore, H. R. Notes on inexperienced labor on Ohio farms. Ohio State University. Department of Rural Economics and Rural Sociology. Mimeographed Bulletin 167. May 1943. 17 p.
Notes relate to farm employment of various classes of inexperienced labor, recruiting, training, working and living conditions. Some such labor is migratory.

277. Porter, E. I. Handling Mexican labor. Montana Farmer 33(13): 7. March 1, 1946.
A Montana farmer, Mexican born and raised, tells proper ways to manage Mexican sugar beet labor.

278. Pringle, E. S. Your Mexican hired hand. Dakota Farmer 65(13): 5. July 7, 1945.

The author states that Mexican laborers are willing to learn and to work. A little effort by both employers and laborers improves personal relations. Suggestions given include a few Mexican food recipes.

279. Roemer, E. They got the corn detasseled. Nebraska Farmer 85(15): 1, 20-21. August 7, 1943.
Seed company experience with youth, women, Mexican, and Indian labor for detasseling is told. Earnings, and working and living conditions are noted.

280. Schenk, W. E. Mexican labor in Montana. Montana Farmer 31(16): 1. April 15, 1944.
As part of her war effort, Mexico has sent carefully recruited labor to assist American farmers. When the language barrier is overcome, they make good workers. Ways and means of developing an understanding of the Mexicans are indicated.

281. Schenk, W. E., and Burlingame, M. G. Help from Mexico, Montana Farmer 32(15): 1, 12. April 1, 1945.
Suggestions to Montana farmers are made concerning best ways to get along with Mexican nationals employed as farm laborers. Characteristic Mexican customs, likes and dislikes are noted.

282. Staley, F. M. What migrants want. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Extension Service. Washington, D. C. February 1946. 3 p.
A Negro official notes Negro migrants' demand for better housing on farm jobs, fair field management, adequate transportation to jobs, and regular pay days. He states that failing to receive them, they will not return to the same employer. The character of the Negro migratory movement is changing. He believes younger persons are less easily satisfied than the older.

283. Stark, D. To have and to hold migrant labor. Michigan Farmer 215(10): 5. May 19, 1952.
In the author's opinion farmers who have better crop yields, provide good housing, furnish full employment for all working members of families, and pay promptly can attract and hold dependable migratory agricultural laborers. Other considerations include worker training for jobs; opportunities for recreation, shopping, and religious services.

284. Tolman, B. Labor must be treated right to hold it. U and I Cultivator 8(2): 5. September 1948.
Sugar beet labor must be well treated if it is to be expected to return to an area each year. Suggestions for this are given.

285. U. S. Congress. House. Committee on Education and Labor. Special Investigating Committee. Investigation of labor-management relations. Hearings, 81st Congress, 1st Session, October 29, 1949, and later dates, pursuant to H. Res. 75. Washington, D. C. 1950. 751 p.
pp. 541-751. Testimony deals largely with labor-management relations on the Di Giorgio Fruit Company ranch in Kern County, Calif., the scene of a strike called by the National Farm Labor Union beginning October 1, 1947. There are references to 'wetback' labor.

286. U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Education and Labor. Violations of free speech and rights of labor: Employers' associations and collective bargaining in California: Part V. The organization of resistance to collective bargaining in California, 1935-39. Report pursuant to S. Res. 266, 74th Congress, extended by S. Res. 98, 78th Congress. 78th Congress, 1st Session, Report 398, Part 1. Washington, D. C., 1943. pp. 699-787.
The report shows how employer opposition to agricultural labor organization was organized in California. Some of its activities, particularly as related to certain strikes in 1936-37, are shown.

287. A community aroused. (Bakersfield, California.) Special Citizens Committee Investigating Di Giorgio Farms. (1949. 36 p.)
A committee from civic associations in the locality investigated the strike of the National Farm Labor Union, A. F. of L., against the Di Giorgio ranch in Kern County, Calif., which began October 1, 1947. The report states that working and living conditions, and wages on the ranch were excellent, and that the strike interrupted operations only a few days.

288. Farm labor pains hit Pacific Northwest. Farm Management 1(1): 57-8. November/December 1951.
The report indicates that taking certain steps will help farmers faced with labor shortages. Solving laborers' problems of wages, earnings, housing, steadinesss in employment, and participation in community life will help solve employers' problems, it is suggested.

289. U and I conference airs problems of field labor. U and I Cultivator 5(3): 15. September 1945.
This presents a program of instruction for farmers on how to instruct and treat sugar beet labor. Living conditions are included.

290. Workers in farm factories. Survey Midmonthly 80(5): 164. May 1944.
This reviews "The Associated Farmers of California," the 8th in a series of reports by the "La Follette Committee," a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. The reviewer writes: "The need to revise the common American picture of farm workers, and to see employees of industrial agriculture as wage earners requiring the safeguards of organizations and collective bargaining, is made clear..."

LEGISLATION AFFECTING MIGRANTS

291. Begeman, J. Sweatshops on the farm. New Republic 125(5): 16-17. July 30, 1951.
The author states that Congress has passed a bill permitting the continued exploitation of "wetback" Mexicans on farms. Efforts of various groups to prevent this are outlined.

292. McConnell, B. Child labor in agriculture. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 236:92-100. November 1944.
Federal legislation touching upon the farm employment of youth and its ineffectiveness are outlined. It is stated that there still remain gaps to be covered, such as transportation, occupational hazards, regulation of hours, and age limits.

293. McDonald A. Return of the Joads. New Republic 117(3): 30. July 21, 1947.
Since World War II, according to the writer, migratory agricultural laborers have suffered from the loss of protective measures which helped them greatly, and more losses are threatened by legislation, which, if enacted, would lose the gains of 10 years.

294. Roback, H. Legal barriers to interstate migration. Cornell Law Quarterly 28(3): 286-312; (4): 483-528. March-June, 1943.
"Constitutional rights of citizens and mobilization of man-power for war production are threatened with serious interference by state legislation designed to restrict the removal of workers to other states for employment." p. 286. By review of court decisions and various decuments, some of the problems are indicated, and issues of constitutionality are discussed.

295. Taylor, M. C. An approach to the migratory labor problem through legislation. Madison, Wisconsin. Governor's Commission on Human Rights. August 1950. 44 p.

Major problems of migratory agricultural laborers are shown. Past and existing legislation relating to them is reviewed. Recommendations are made for additional legislation and corrective action.

296. Taylor, R. H. Legislation affecting agricultural labor. In Agricultural Labor Bureau of the San Joaquin Valley. (Fresno, California. The Bureau. 1946. 20 p.)
Principal provisions of important federal and California laws affecting farm labor are noted.

297. Federal and State laws affecting the employment of minors in agricultural work. Washington, D. C. U. S. Department of Labor. Child Labor and Youth Employment Branch. July 1946. 19 p.
The general provisions of laws regulating the employment of minors in agriculture are summarized, as are the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and the Sugar Act of 1937.

298. Laws governing hiring of minors on farms. California Farmer 189(2):39. July 17, 1948.
General regulations concerning employment of children on California farms are outlined.

299. Lobbyists win 'wetback' fight. International Teamster 49(3): 23-4. March 1952.
The U. S. Senate passed S. 1851, relating to control of Mexican immigration. The bill's provisions are noted. Amendments to put teeth into it were defeated.

300. New Jersey takes the lead. American Child 27(5): 2. May 1945.
The new Migrant Labor Act makes comprehensive provisions concerning housing, health services, educational facilities for their children, and assistance in welfare problems of migratory agricultural laborers.
Summarized: Betterment of conditions of migrant workers in New Jersey and New York. Monthly Labor Review 61(2): 236-7. August 1945.

301. Ninety days. Commonweal 55(20): 485. February 22, 1952.
The writer argues that a bill recently passed by Congress to curb employment of Mexicans illegally in this country should be enforced to protect domestic labor and farmers who are willing to give workers decent wages, working and living conditions. Illegal immigrants are depressing the market for domestic labor.

302. Protection of migrant workers in the United States: a New Jersey act. International Labour Review 52(1): 77-8. July 1945.
The Migrant Labor Act establishes minimum standards of housing, safety, and health for agricultural and other migratory workers in the State. A Migrant Labor Board is set up.

303. Services and laws that affect seasonal farm workers. Ithaca. Cornell Agricultural Extension Service Bulletin 799. 4 p. June 1950.
Compiler: New York. State Interdepartmental Committee on Farm and Food Processing Labor.
This is a summary of laws to provide services for, and to protect farmers, their workers and the public. It relates to housing, health services, child care, education, protection against discrimination, insurance of various types, wage payment, child labor.

304. Wage-hour amendments improve "breaks for the children." Labor Information Bulletin 16(12): 2. December 1949.
Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 affecting employment of children in agriculture are noted. Many such children are migrants.

MIGRANTS IN SPECIFIC AREAS

305. Amidon, B. What next for New York's Joads? New York. Consumers League of New York. January 1946. 32 p.
Farms hiring migratory laborers were visited to observe working and living conditions in 1945 as compared to those of 1944. Considerable improvement was found. Topics include working and living conditions, child labor and care, employer-employee-community relations, action needed for desirable improvements.

306. Bettinger, H. C. New York's stepchildren. New York State Education 35(9): 682-5. June 1948.
The King's Ferry migratory labor camp operations are described, as is the plan for education for the children of the migrants, who are mostly southern Negroes.

307. Blackstock, H. E. Labor problems at strawberry time. Employment Security Review 15(12): 10-11, 22. December 1948.
Strawberry production and harvesting operations in an area near Hammond, La., are outlined. Pickers are largely migrants.

308. California. Joint Legislative Committee on Agriculture and Livestock Problems. The recruitment and placement of farm laborers in California, 1950. (Sacramento.) Senate. 1951. 376 p.
This 'special and partial' report considers various farm labor problems, particularly labor supply and demand, and the extension of unemployment insurance to farm workers. There is an extensive appendix containing hearing testimony, charts summarizing laws affecting seasonal farm labor in selected States, and other topics.

309. California. Legislature, Joint Committee on Agriculture and Livestock Problems. Special and complete report. (Sacramento.) Senate of the State of California. (1947.) 131 p.
The report deals with the investigations, discussions, conclusions, and recommendations of the committee. Some relate to migratory agricultural workers. Appendices add a variety of related topics.

310. Chatfield, V. W. Mohawks invade Vermont. New England Homestead 120(23): 5. Dec. 13, 1947.
Mohawk Indians from New York State were successfully employed as apple pickers on a Vermont farm. Housing arrangements are outlined.

311. Clark, N. M. Followers of the fleece. Saturday Evening Post 218(40): 26-7, 71, 74-5. Apr. 6, 1946.
The life of migratory sheep shearers on Mountain and Southwestern ranges is sketched and pictured.

312. Close, K. The Joads in New York. New York. Consumers League of New York. Jan. 1945. 26 p.
From visits to farm labor camps in nine counties of New York in 1944 was obtained information concerning recruiting, transportation, working and living conditions, earnings, recreation, and welfare of children of migratory agricultural laborers; also concerning enforcement of laws relating to such workers and their camps. Undesirable conditions are noted, and remedies for them are suggested.

313. Crosby, A. L. Sweatshops in the sun. New York. Consumers League of New York. June 1952. 19 p.
The working and living conditions of migratory Negro agricultural laborers in New York State are outlined, and needs of improvement shown. Efforts for improvement are noted.

314. Gilcreast, R. M. Sugar beet production in the Red River Valley. North Dakota. Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin 363. Dec. 1950. 48 p.
The increasing use of labor-saving machinery in sugar beet production is reducing the demand for seasonal labor. Problems associated with sugar beet labor are discussed.

315. Gilliam, C. B. The Atlantic Coast agricultural migrant in North Carolina. (Raleigh, N. C., 1947?) U. S. Employment Service. 36 p.
The development of the migratory farm labor movement on the Atlantic Coast is sketched from the late '20's through World War II. Transportation, housing, crews and crew leaders are discussed. The North Carolina program for securing migratory labor for principal areas needing the migrants is outlined.

316. Gould, J. Drama in Maine's 'tater patch, furriners startle natives, but they save the crop. New York Times Magazine. Oct. 17, 1943: 18-19.
The social nature of the Aroostook County, Maine, potato harvest has changed with the inflow of Kentuckians, Jamaicans, Boy Scouts, and other labor. Impressions of the pickers and of Aroostook people of each other are noted.

317. Gresham, L. W. Agricultural nomads along the Atlantic Coast. Journal of Educational Sociology 21(2): 78-87. Oct. 1947.
The author states that technical improvements and mechanization of agriculture have increased demands for and numbers of migratory agricultural laborers. The resulting problems of working, living, employment, and health conditions, education of migrants' children, child labor, and lack of protective social legislation are discussed. Solutions suggested by various authorities are noted.

318. Hamman, A. J Some Colorado farm labor problems in 1944. In Proceedings, American Society of Sugar Beet Technologists, Regional Meeting, Eastern Slope and Intermountain, Denver, Feb. 1-3, 1944. pp. 162-6.
Farm labor problems are discussed, — obtaining and teaching labor; employment of Mexicans, and of prisoners-of-war.

319. Henley, D. E., and Henley, Mrs. D. E. Minnesota and her migratory workers. Minneapolis. Minnesota Council of Churches. 1950. 37 p.
The authors surveyed the migratory agricultural workers in the State, and ways and means for improving conditions of their life and work. Topics include reasons people migrate, earnings, child labor, contacts with social workers, relationships with communities.

320. Hill, G. W. Texas-Mexican migratory agricultural workers in Wisconsin. Wisconsin. Agricultural Experiment Station Stencil Bulletin 6. May 1948. 20 p.
The economic and social problems of Mexican migratory farm workers, and their adjustments to them are studied. Evils of the troquero system (that of truck owners recruiting and transporting labor) are noted. He says that Mexican laborers respond well to employer interest in them.

321. Horowitz, H. Migrant labor in New York State. Cornell Countryman 44(1): 7. Oct. 1946.
According to the article New York farmers employ thousands of migratory farm laborers, largely southern Negroes. Housing and working conditions are improving. State laws and officials are encouraging this betterment. State agencies are guiding migrants to jobs. Additional problems are noted.

322. Horowitz, H. Our migrant labor — peons or people? Cornell Countryman 46(5): 11, 24. Feb. 1949.

The article alleges that some New York farmers, instead of looking to their localities for labor, seek southern Negroes and alien laborers. The arrangements under which some of the groups come to the State are noted. He believes that Puerto Ricans, speaking no English, are sometimes victimized.

323. Hurd, T. N., Chm. Report of the interdepartmental commission on migrant camps, Feb. 21, 1947. In Public Papers of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, 1947. p. 452-60. (Albany, 1948.)
The report deals with results of inspection of camps housing migratory agricultural labor, with the enforcement of related laws, and with needed legislation.

324. Leuthold, C. A., and Odell, D. Good pay and fun detasseling corn. Capper's Farmer 59(8): 9, 64. Aug. 1948.
Working and living conditions of young people detasseling corn are outlined.

325. Menefee, S. C. Okies wanted. Nation 156(12): 410-12. Mar. 20, 1943.
"Four or five years ago we used to cuss the 'Okies.' Now when we see one we feel like rushing up and throwing our arms around him." The reason is that instead of the former labor surplus there is now a shortage.

326. Metzler, W. H., and Sayin, A. F. The agricultural labor force in the San Joaquin Valley, California: characteristics, employment, mobility, 1948. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Feb. 1950. 73 p.
In cooperation with the Univ. of California.
Survey of 512 families of hired farm laborers obtained information concerning types of labor hired, characteristics of the workers interviewed, their occupational experience, their employment in the 12 months preceding interview, methods of obtaining employment, housing. Persons interviewed included regular and seasonal workers, residents, migrants, and nonmigrants. Over half were migrants.
Reprinted: pp. 260-328. California. Joint Legislative Committee on Agriculture and Livestock Problems. Recruitment and placement of farm laborers in California 1950. Sacramento. Senate. 1951.
Reviewed: Rural Sociology 16(1): 76-9. March 1951.

327. Meyer, A. E. Post-war problems. Washington, D. C. Washington Post. 1946. 74 p.
Included in a series of articles are four describing the writer's visits to southern Texas truck crop areas and her observations on farm labor problems there.
Originally printed in the Washington (D. C.) Post, between April 22 and May 26, 1946.

328. Motheral, J. R., Metzler, W. H., and Ducoff, L. J. Sources of cotton labor, Texas High Plains. Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Progress Report 1491. August 29, 1952. 5 p.
The composition of the 1951 labor force in cotton chopping, hoeing, and pulling harvest is reported. Migrants make up half of those chopping and hoeing; three-quarters of those pulling. Of the latter, nine-tenths of workers were crew members, five-sixths were Latin-Americans. According to the authors only 3 percent of farmers employed Mexican Nationals; there were criticisms of the 'red tape' involved, and of the guarantees required.

329. Ostrow, A. Great human problem again grips far west. Cooperative Consumer 14(18): 11. Sept. 30, 1947.
The writer believes that a migrant agricultural labor surplus threatens California with problems similar to those of prewar years when conditions

provoked the writing of "Grapes of Wrath." Some problems are considered. Although State leaders are apprehensive about trends, little has been done to meet the situation.

330. Reuss, C. F. Washington's seasonal farm labor problem. Washington. Agricultural Experiment Station Mimeograph Circular No. 12. Aug. 1943. 6 p.
Appraisal of farm labor needs in 8 counties shows the majority of farmers need labor. It is stated that living accomodations for seasonal laborers vary greatly in availability from county to county.

331. Rowe, J. Z., and Kohlmeyer, J. B. Migrant farm labor in Indiana. Indiana. Experiment Station Bulletin 543. Dec. 1949. 32 p.
A study of 5,400 interstate migratory farm laborers, supplemented by other data, shows their sources and characteristics, migrations, working and living conditions. The majority of the workers are from Texas, and 'Mexican' in extraction.
Corn detasseling is done mostly by boys recruited from within the State.
Review: Metzler, W. H. Rural Sociology 16(1): 79. March 1951.

332. Schrumpf, W. E., and McIntire, S. C. Potato harvest labor in Aroostook County, Maine, 1941. Maine. Agricultural Experiment Station. Miscellaneous Publication 568. March 1942. 34 p.
The 1941 potato harvest labor situation was studied to obtain information useful in planning to supply future labor needs. Topics include work, working and living conditions, and characteristics of the workers, many of whom are migrants.

333. Shain, I. J. A study of social and economic factors related to crime and delinquency. In California. Special Crime Study Commission on Social and Economic Causes of Crime and Delinquency. pp. 41-93. Sacramento. State Board of Corrections. June 30, 1949.
This socio-economic study in four California counties deals with the people, resources, justice, crime and delinquency. The section on agriculture deals with factors affecting crime and delinquency particularly among agricultural laborers.

334. Simons, S. M. Child labor and inadequate family income. Washington, D. C. U. S. Dept. of Labor. Children's Bureau. 1942. 18 p.
A study among Mexican workers on industrialized farms in Hidalgo County, Texas, in 1941 describes the families and their circumstances. The author states that poverty was extreme, child labor considerable and little relief could be obtained from public authorities.

335. Tetreau, E. D. Arizona farm labor situation and outlook for 1944. Arizona. Agricultural Experiment Station. Mimeographed Report 58. 1944. 7 p.
The labor situation and prospects on irrigated farms in five counties are summarized. Recommendations are made for securing and holding labor on farms.

336. Tetreau, E. D. Wartime changes in Arizona farm labor. Sociology and Social Research 28(5): 384-96. May/June 1944.
Social and economic effects of World War II on the farm labor classes and situation in Arizona are summarized. Migrants are included.

337. Thomas, H. E., and Taylor, F. Migrant farm labor in Colorado. New York, N. Y. National Child Labor Committee. Nov. 1951. 116 p.
The Spanish-American migratory agricultural workers in Colorado are portrayed as a very disadvantaged group by this 1950 study of their economic and social situation. Recommendations are made for betterment of their conditions.
Popular summary: see Item 343.

Reviewed: Metzler, W. H. (Same title) Rural Sociology 17(1): 86-7. March 1952.
Migrants, agriculture's need. American Journal of Public Health 42(4): 446. April 1952.

338. Woodson, H. P. Combine crew. Dakota Farmer 68(17): 18-19. Sept. 4, 1948.
This gives a glimpse of the travels and work of a wheat harvest combine crew operating from Texas to Canada.

339. Agreement for movement of grain harvesting labor and machinery between the United States and Canada. (Washington, D. C.) U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. War Food Administration. (1942.) 9 p.
Arrangements made for international movement of laborers and machinery for grain harvests are outlined, and general information of interest to such workers is given. The arrangement applies to the Great Plains States and Provinces of the United States and Canada.

340. Arizona cotton harvest, 1950. Phoenix. Arizona State Employment Service. (1951.) 40 p.
The composition, work habits, production, and earnings of cotton pickers are reported. Half the pickers interviewed were migrants, two-fifths were Anglo-American; a quarter were Latin-American; a quarter were Negroes; three- quarters were males.

341. Arizona's agricultural workers. Phoenix, Arizona. Employment Security Commission. Oct. 1951. 19 p.
The study analyzes Arizona's year-round and migratory agricultural employment, and estimates the costs of unemployment insurance coverage for agricultural labor.

342. Arrangement for the movement of farm machinery and agricultural labor between the Mid-Western United States and the prairie provinces of Canada at harvest time. Washington, D. C. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. War Food Administration. (1944.) 7 p.
Arrangements made for international movement of laborers and machinery for small grain harvest are outlined.

343. Colorado tale. New York. National Child Labor Committee. Nov. 1951. Publication 406. 21 p.
Illustrations and text show the working and living conditions of agricultural migratory laborers in Colorado. Recommendations are made for betterment.
For the complete report, see Item 337.

344. Field report: the Okies are not Okies any more. News-week 35(17):25. April 24, 1950.
According to this report the Okies typified in "Grapes of Wrath" no longer exist. But among migratory agricultural laborers in California there is at times some distress, due partly to ignorance and to drinking. It is stated that relief restrictions have been eased to allow the granting of needed help.

345. Four states set up migratory farm labor plan. State Government 16(9): 191. Sept. 1943.
Representatives of the governors of four eastern States made recommendations for the joint handling of wartime harvest labor supply problems.

346. High northwest wages bring influx of farm workers. Better Fruit 40(11): 8. May 1946.
High wage rates are attracting labor to the Northwest, and relieving the labor shortage. Labor unions are trying to organize fruit packing and processing plants, and some fear the effort will spread to orchard labor.

347. Hunger strikes farm labor camps. Life 28(13): 38-9. Mar. 27, 1950.
Many migrant farm workers attracted in excess numbers to an Arizona area were unable to find work, became destitute, and had to ask for help from the public. The writer observes that the cause of the trouble remains — the seasonality of farming and of employment in it.

348. Migratory agricultural workers in Wisconsin: a problem in human rights. Madison. Wisconsin. Governor's Commission on Human Rights. June 1950. 48 p.
The study analyzes the situation of the principal classes of migratory agricultural laborers in Wisconsin in regard to employment, health, housing, education, and discrimination. The laws of Wisconsin, New Jersey, and New York concerning such laborers are summarized. Proposals are made for legislation and its enforcement in Wisconsin. Bibliography.

349. The people, the land, and the church in the rural west. Chicago. Farm Foundation. (1943.) 172 p.
Contains: pp. 68-77. Richard Ibanez. The Mexican agricultural laborer in southern California.
This is mostly a description of life and living conditions in a typical Mexican settlement. The people are still doing some farm work, but migrate much less than formerly.

350. Report of the State interdepartmental committee on migrant camps, January 1, 1948. (Albany, N. Y. The Committee. 1948)
The report deals with inspections of camp and working conditions of migratory agricultural laborers in 1947, and with recommendations for further improvements in related matters.

351. Seasonal labor on fruit and vegetable farms, New York State, 1945. New York. (State.) Department of Labor. Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry, and Minimum Wage. March 1946. 38 p.
Survey on farms employing day-haul workers, and in camps housing migrants furnished basis for this report on the State child labor program, the characteristics of workers, recruiting, transportation, working and living conditions, and the work, care, and school attendance of children. Migrants are included.

352. South Dakota directs itinerant combines. Extension Service Review 15(2): 19. Feb. 1944.
South Dakota's plan for distributing combines and crews coming into the State for its small-grain harvest is outlined.

353. Survey of migratory farm workers. Tallahassee. Florida State employment Service. 1948. 8 p.
The report states that an estimated 28,500 migratory agricultural workers were in Florida in the latter half of March 1948. Half of them traveled under crew leaders, some to States as far as Michigan and New York. Expected working States and dates for the rest of the season are given.

354. Youth and migrants. Industrial Bulletin 26(5): 8-10. May 1947.
State officials conducted an educational campaign among contractors and employers of youthful and migratory agricultural laborers to acquaint them with laws pertaining to such labor. It developed considerable information concerning the migrants, particularly their sources, working areas, types of work done, wage rates, earnings, transportation.

MIGRATIONS — ROUTES AND AREAS OF EMPLOYMENT

355. Job, B. Preliminary survey of major areas requiring outside agricultural labor. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Extension Service. Extension Farm Labor Circular 38. Sept. 1947. 207 p.

Maps show 56 areas of high demand for outside labor for agricultural seasonal operations, usually at harvest. Text and graphs show seasonal operations for which labor is needed, numbers of workers wanted. Wages, earnings, housing, and laborer characteristics are shown in some cases. About 600,000 outside workers are normally needed to fill 1,400,000 seasonal farm jobs.

356. Pittman, C. W. E. Atlantic Coast migration of agricultural workers. Washington, D. C. U. S. Extension Service. Division of Recruitment and Placement. April 1946. Folder.
The folder furnishes information of interest to migratory agricultural laborers, — areas, dates, crops and operations needing labor, highway routes, sources of additional information.

357. Streeter, C. P. Here come the combines! Farm Journal 71(8): 20-1. Aug. 1947.
This report describes how farmers in the northern part of the wheat belt go south with their combines and trucks and follow the harvest north before their own crops are ready to cut; later they may follow the harvest across Canadian border. Similarly, Canadians come South for our harvest. State farm labor offices have guided the movement.

358. Combine and labor guide — Great Plains States — Wheat and small-grain harvest. Washington, D. C. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Extension Service. Farm Labor Program. PA-29. 1947. (20 p.)
This is a guide and general information folder for migratory wheat harvest workers, showing in 10 States the harvest areas, harvest dates, principal highways, information centers, road regulations for combine outfits, and other information.

359. Farm jobs for Atlantic Coast workers. (Washington, D. C.) U. S. Department of Agriculture. Extension Service. June 1946. 2 p.
Farm jobs needing migratory laborers in late June and early July are noted. Information is given concerning camps, sources of information for migratory laborers seeking work, and laws for protection of migrants in New York State.

360. Farm labor needs in 1944. Washington, D. C. U. S. Department of Agriculture. War Food Administration. Jan. 1944. 19 p.
The areas of expected serious need for seasonal farm labor in each month are mapped, and crop operations for which labor will be needed are indicated. Plea is made for recruits for the U. S. Crop Corps.

361. A guide to farm jobs along western highways. Washington, D. C. U. S. Extension Service. PA-30. Apr. 1947. 20 p.
Information of interest to migratory laborers in seven Mountain and Pacific States includes when and where to look for jobs, work offered, sources of information and guidance to jobs.

362. Guide to farm jobs from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, 1951. Washington, D. C. U. S. Employment Service. Farm Placement Service. 1951. Folder.
The folder contains information of interest to migratory agricultural laborers seeking jobs in 15 States, — map of principal roads; areas, crops, and dates of labor demand; Federal-State employment service offices.

363. Guide to seasonal farm work areas in the Eastern Seaboard States, 1951. Washington, D. C. U. S. Employment Service. Farm Placement Service. 1951. Folder.
The folder shows principal areas, crops, and crop operations needing migratory agricultural laborers, operation dates, principal highways, and sources of additional information for the migrants.

364. A guide to seasonal farm work areas in the Far Western States. Washington, D. C. U. S. Employment Service. Farm Placement Service. 1951. Folder.
The folder shows principal areas, crops, and crop operations needing migratory agricultural laborers, operation dates, principal highway, and sources of additional information for the migrants.

365. Labor recruitment for agriculture: the Farm Placement Service in 1948. Washington, D. C. U. S. Employment Service. 1949. 31 p.
The functions of the U. S. Farm Placement Service are shown by its operations in 1948. Considerable information is given concerning principal movements of migratory agricultural laborers.

366. Major agricultural migrant labor demand areas. (Washington, D. C.) U. S. Dept. of Labor. U. S. Employment Service. Farm Placement Service. (1950.) 13 p.
Maps give for each month of the year the principal crops and areas of demand for migratory agricultural labor.

367. Migrant farmers begin trek up Atlantic Coast. Labor Information Bulletin 16(5): 7. May 1949.
The origin, volume, and demands for the migratory farm labor movement in the Atlantic Coast are indicated. There are notes on the midwestern migrations.

368. Migrants gather ripening crops. Extension Service Review 18(7): 86-7. July 1947.
Over 600,000 migratory agricultural laborers travel from one area to another to help harvest a year's crops. Some of their travel patterns are mapped, and the efforts of the Extension Service to guide them to jobs are outlined.

369. 1945 farm labor needs. (Washington, D. C.) U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. War Food Administration. Farm Labor Program. January 1945. 21 p.
Graphs for each month of the year show the areas and crops expected to require mobilizing of seasonal laborers. Areas of serious and critical need are shown.

370. Wheat and small-grain harvest map of the Great Plains States. Washington, D. C. U. S. Employment Service. Farm Placement Service. 1952. Folder.
The folder shows principal areas, crops, and crop operations needing migratory agricultural laborers, operation, dates, principal highways, and sources of additional information for the migrants.

371. Workers and combines rolling toward nation's wheat fields. Labor Information Bulletin 15(6): 18-19. June 1948.
It is reported that unskilled workers are less needed in the wheat belt than in years past; skilled tractor, truck and combine drivers are needed more. State employment services are guiding the wheat harvest workers.

372. Your guide to farm jobs in the Intermountain States. Washington, D. C. U. S. Employment Service. Farm Placement Service. 1950. Folder.
The folder contains information to help migratory agricultural workers find work with least possible loss of time and expense; road map; areas, crops and States of labor need; offices of Federal-State employment services.

RECRUITMENT, PLACEMENT, AND TRAINING

373. Brock, J. D., and Henderson, M. C. Migratory labor — its problems and their solution. Sugar Beet Journal 12(4): 80-3. May/June 1947.
The authors point out that a Michigan organization has been formed to recruit, transport, and interchange labor among crop producers, and to provide

seasonal laborers with steady work at set minimum wage rates. Some call the migrant a problem. They believe that failure to recognize that the migrant is a necessity and a wealth producer who deserves consideration accordingly may jeopardize the future of parts of agriculture.

374. Bruce, A. Farm labor contractors in California. (San Francisco?) California. Dept. of Industrial Relations. (1948?) 183 p.
The information was gathered for use in enforcing the State's labor code as applied to farm labor contractors. Topics include definitions, contracts, and services by contractors.

375. California. Department of Employment. Farm Placement Service. California annual farm labor report, 1951. Sacramento. June 1952. 49 p.
The operations of the Service in 1951, particularly in recruiting and placing seasonal labor, are reported.

376. California. Farm Production Council. Report of activities of the California Farm Production Council, July 1, 1943 to March 1, 1947. Sacramento. Senate. 1947. 79 p.
Legislation establishing the Council authorized it to provide for the recruitment, placement, transportation, housing, and sustenance of farm labor, and for necessary associated services and facilities. The operations during nearly 4 years are outlined. Much of the work related to migratory labor.

377. California. Legislature. Joint Interim Committee on Agriculture and Livestock Problems. Special and partial report on the recruitment of farm laborers and their appropriate placement to meet in full the labor supply requirements of California agriculture. Sacramento. Senate of the State of California. 1949. 165 p.
The committee's task was to determine whether or not California's agricultural labor needs had been met, and if not, how to meet them; and to inquire generally into the broad field of farm labor in the State. A variety of exhibits and recommendations are submitted.

378. Cannon, W. Y. Labor will be more plentiful if you take it early. U and I Cultivator 9(1): 7-8. Mar. 1949.
Much sugar beet labor housing is unsatisfactory. Needed improvements are listed. Advantages to the farmer of good housing for labor are named.

379. Clark, C. C. Farmers unite to solve labor problem. Washington Farmer 75(24): 6. Dec. 21, 1950.
The writer expects a serious farm labor shortage in 1951, and urges farmers of the Pacific Northwest to organize to help meet the situation. He urges government action to recruit and transport workers to areas needing them. Some reasons labor is hard to get are discussed.

380. Davenport, Carl D. Texas-Mexicans in sugar beets, vegetables, and fruits. Washington, D. C. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Extension Farm Labor Program. Jan. 1948. 33 p.
This is largely a report of activities of extension agents in the program developed to assist migratory Spanish-American agricultural workers who go from Texas to the North Central and Plains States, and of the growth of improved understanding and relations between these migrants and their employers.

381. Fitzhugh, R. M. Indians in Montana's farm labor force. Employment Security Review 19(3): 27-9. March 1952.
This article reports that Indians are working in increasing numbers on farms under arrangements developed by the Indian Service and the State's Employment Service. They learn fast, and soon become satisfactory workers,

even as machine operators. According to the author sometimes personal relations are taxed because of lack of farmer understanding of Indian ways, but these problems are being reduced.

382. Gaston, H. P. Work in Michigan — long season — good wages. Michigan. Agricultural Extension Service. Extension Folder 97. April 1946. 16 p.
The pamphlet advertises employment opportunities for migratory agricultural laborers in Michigan agriculture and gives suggestions concerning finding work, and what to bring for personal needs.

383. Gilkison, R. B. Wheat harvest pattern. Employment Security Review 17(3): 30-31. March 1950.
Activities of the Kansas State Employment Service in 1949 to distribute combine outfits and migratory labor to the State's wheat harvest are outlined.

384. Hepler, John V. Farm labor program for wheat and small grain harvest in Great Plains States with special reference to utilization of migratory workers in 1945. Washington, D. C. Jan. 1946. 19 p.
Activities of the U. S. Extension Farm Labor Program to recruit, direct, and place migratory wheat harvest labor and custom combine outfits in the wheat belt are summarized. Suggestions for added services are given.

385. Hervey, J. D. Cooperatives in farm labor. (Washington, D. C.) U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Extension Farm Labor Program. Aug. 1946. 20 p.
This reports the use of cooperative processes by farmers in the distribution and utilization of emergency farm workers during World War II. Attached are samples of articles of incorporation, bylaws, and other legal papers relating to the operation of the cooperatives.

386. Hervey, J. D. Co-ops solving labor problems. News for Farmer Cooperatives 13(12): 6. Mar. 1947.
The operations of a New York State cooperative association to secure sufficient migratory labor for its members are sketched.

387. Howe, E. C. Navajo Indian farm workers. Employment Security Review 17(3): 24-6. March 1950.
Difficulties of recruiting Navajo Indians for work on Utah farms are noted. The author reports that Indians make good workers.

388. Hurd, T. N. Farm labor contractors in New York, 1944 and 1945. New York. State College of Agriculture. Department of Agricultural Economics. A. E. 543. Jan. 1946. 33 p.
From survey among farm labor contractors, their employers, and part of their crews, was obtained information concerning the working methods and operations of the contractors, and relations with their crews.

389. Johnson, R. Contracting for trouble: fly-by-night labor peddlers cheating migrant workers. Arizona Farmer 27(16): 4. Aug. 7, 1948.
Some of the ways in which dishonest labor contractors are cheating farmers and laborers are shown. Farmers are urged not to deal with contractors who offer to have work done at rates out of line with going rates. Migrants cheated by these contractors usually blame the farmers.

390. Kimball, M. H. Cutting walnut harvest labor. California Cultivator 91(18): 451, 458. Sept. 2, 1944.
Attracting, holding, and efficiently using walnut harvest labor are discussed.

391. Leker, E. H. Great Plains States wheat and small grain harvest, 1943-1947. Washington, D. C. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Extension Service. 1948. 31 p.

The operations of the farm labor program for the wheat and small-grain harvest of the Great Plains are outlined, particularly those of 1947. Emphasis is on movement of combines and crews, and on migratory labor. There is considerable information concerning harvest areas, dates, sources of information to guide workers to harvest areas, including arrangements for combines and crews to cross the Canadian-United States boundary.

392. Liss, S. The labor contractor system in agriculture. In U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations. Migratory labor. Hearings, 82d Congress, 2d Session. Part 2. Washington, D. C. 1952.
pp. 1017-38. The nature and functions of the agricultural labor contractor system, its form, extent, disadvantages and need of regulation are outlined.

393. Liss, S. Recruiting migratory workers for seasonal employment in agriculture. In U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations. Migratory labor. Hearings, 82d Congress, 2d Session. Part 2. Washington, D. C. 1952.
pp. 995-1016. The problems of placing seasonal farm laborers are symptomatic of causes originating in inferior bidding of farmers in competition with other employers for similar labor. This weakness is shown in farmer demand for economic-distress labor. The basic and mechanical factors of problems in recruiting migratory farm labor, and private and public efforts to recruit it are outlined and discussed.

394. Love, A. B., and Gaston, H. P. Michigan's emergency farm labor, 1943-47. Michigan Agricultural Extension Service. Extension Bulletin 288. Dec. 1947. 35 p.
This summarizes 5 years' work of the State's Emergency Farm Labor Program in recruiting needed farm labor and finding migrants to work; in promoting job training and improved employee-employer relations.

395. Mitchell, H. L. Joads move up. New Republic 108(2): 48-9. Jan. 11, 1943.
The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union cooperated with Government authorities to recruit and move from the South to Arizona and New Mexico needed cotton pickers. There was, according to the head of the union, considerable opposition from Southern planters and others desiring to "freeze" the labor, and from growers in Arizona and New Mexico who wanted cheap labor not under contract.

396. Motheral, J. R., Metzler, W. H., and Ducoff, L. J. Recruitment of cotton-harvest workers, Texas High Plains, 1951. Texas Agricultural Experiment Progress Report 1502. Oct. 13, 1952. 3 p.
Three-quarters of cotton harvest crews on the High Plains of Texas are recruited by personal contacts between farmers and crews. Many return to their working places as result of previous arrangements. According to the report the State's employment service directs many crews into the area, but actually places comparatively few.

397. Nelson, R. L., Van Dyke, A. W., and Hurd, T. N. Farm labor associations in New York, 1944-1948. New York. State College of Agriculture. Department of Agricultural Economics. A. E. 724. May. 1950. 76 p.
The history of the development and operation of associations to help New York farmers procure needed wartime labor is given. Operations of typical associations still functioning in 1947 and 1948 are analyzed. Practices necessary for successful operation are noted. The 46 associations formed during World War II enabled many farmers it is asserted to maintain and even increase operations requiring considerable seasonal farm labor.

398. Reich, B. Big growers use trickery to bring in cheap labor. California Farm Reporter 9(12)/10(1): 4 December 1948/January 1949.
The writer charges that plantation owners in the South, and larger growers in the West are doing all they can legally and illegally to bring in cheap Mexican labor. Attention is called to recent events on the Texas-Mexico border, and to propaganda inducing Negroes to go to California to pick cotton, expecting high earnings and good race relations. These incidents show the need of a national migrant labor policy.

399. Shepard, N. A. Labor big handicap in shadegrown costs; association provides help and publicity. Tobacco 132(26): 7-8. June 28, 1951.
The work of the Shade Tobacco Growers Agricultural Association in the Connecticut Valley to obtain adequate labor forces for its members is outlined. Labor recruited in recent years has included Bahamians and youth from Florida and Pennsylvania. Improvements in housing and recreational facilities for labor housed on tobacco farms are noted.

400. Tucker, D. A., and Dunton, H. L. Wartime farm labor in Virginia. Virginia Agricultural Extension Service. Bulletin 170. Dec. 1947. (12 p.)
The operations of the Emergency Farm Labor Program in Virginia are reported for the years 1943-47. Labor recruited included foreign nationals, domestic migrants, and various types of emergency workers.

401. Tucker, DeW. Migratory labor recruitment. Employment Security Review 17(3): 20-22, 28. Mar. 1950.
Problems of recruiting migratory labor for farm work in Maryland are outlined, as are steps taken by the State's Employment Service to solve them.

402. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Extension Service. Outline of plan to facilitate the movement of migrants essential to farm production in Western States. E. F. L. Circular 36. Jan. 1947. 3 p.
Official Extension Service rules for guiding the movement of migratory agricultural laborers in western States in 1947 are given.

403. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Extension Service. Outline of plan to facilitate the movement of migratory workers essential to farm production in North and South Central States. E. F. L. Circular 37. Feb. 1947. 6 p.
Official Extension Service plans for guiding the movement of migratory agricultural laborers to work in the Central States in 1947 are outlined.

404. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Extension Service. Outline of plan to facilitate movement of migratory workers recruited in Texas for employment in sugar beet and related crops in the North Central and Plains States in 1945. Emergency Farm Labor Circular 23. Mar. 14, 1945. 4 p.
Procedures for recruiting and transporting domestic labor from Texas to the northern areas needing it are outlined.

405. U. S. War Food Administration. Extension Service. Procedures for facilitating the movement of migratory farm workers. EFL Circular 25. April 9, 1945. 8 p.
General policies of federal assistance in movement of migratory farm laborers who move from area to area without help of public funds are outlined, as are the functions of the Extension Service in that respect.

406. Arizona 1949 farm labor, agricultural and food processing report. (Phoenix.) Arizona State Employment Service. Jan. 1950. 33 p.
This reports the activities of the Farm Placement Division of the Arizona State Employment Service in 1949 in recruiting and directing farm labor to work. Sources and volume of migrant movement are indicated. Housing for migrants is being improved.

407. California annual farm labor report, 1950. Sacramento. California State Department of Employment. Farm Placement Service. 1950. 45 p.
The organization and operations of the Farm Placement Service in 1950 are reported. Topics include farm labor demand, labor contractors, housing, wages, transportation, labor supply (including migrants). There are illustrations showing farm operations.

408. Farm and processing labor — Virginia — 1949. Richmond. Virginia State Employment Service. Jan. 1950. 34 p.
The operation of the Virginia State Employment Service in 1949 in recruiting and directing farm laborers to jobs is reported. Negro migrants are employed in large numbers in the Southeast and on the Eastern Shore. For them religious organizations furnished some ministerial services and social and recreational activities. Housing for migrants is reported as being much improved over that of 10 years ago.

409. Farm labor cooperatives. Industrial Bulletin 26(5): 36. May 1947.
This is an account of the development of farm labor associations in New York to contract for the labor requirements of farmers in their communities, and to house and distribute the workers as needed. Most of the labor handled is migratory.

410. Farm labor program, Colorado, 1943-1947. (Fort Collins.) Colorado Extension Service. Dec. 1947. 53 p.
This resume of the organization and operation of the Emergency Farm Labor Program in Colorado reports concerning the recruiting of emergency farm labor supplies, including migrants, their housing, training, utilization, employer-employee relationships, and wage stabilization.

411. Farm labor program in Texas, 1943-7. (College Station.) Texas A. & M. College Extension Service. Nov. 1947. 31 p.
The operations of the emergency Farm Labor Program are reported. Included were services for migratory laborers in Texas, and at times in other States in which Spanish-Americans from Texas worked in numbers. There were special programs for Negroes, and for sheep shearers.

412. How to hire agricultural workers from Puerto Rico. New York. Puerto Rico Department of Labor. 1952. 15 p.
Terms on which farmers on the mainland United States may secure and employ Puerto Rican laborers are given. The labor contract is included.

413. Illinois farm program and labor guide. Chicago. Illinois State Employment Service. (1950.) Folder.
General information for migratory agricultural laborers includes crops and areas needing seasonal laborers, highway routes, sources of information.

414. The labor problem as seen by farm operators. (Washington, D. C.) U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Division of Program Surveys. Report C-14. 1943. 15 + 31 p.
Farmers interviewed in Saginaw County, Mich., and Medina County, Ohio, reported considerable difficulty getting labor. Some migrants are usually employed.

415. 1949 Louisiana annual farm labor report. Baton Rouge. Louisiana State Employment Service. (1950.) 24 p.
The operations of the Louisiana State Employment Service in recruiting and directing seasonal farm labor to jobs in the major crop harvests in 1949 are reported. Considerable migratory labor and some foreign nationals are employed.

416. 1951 report — Arizona farm labor — agriculture and food processing. Phoenix. Arizona State Employment Service. Jan. 10, 1952. 30 p.
The activities of the Arizona State Employment Service in recruiting and guiding agricultural laborers to jobs in 1951 are summarized. There is general information concerning migrants.

417. Post season farm labor report. Detroit. Michigan State Employment Service. 1950. 39 p.
This reports the activities of the Michigan State Employment Service in recruiting and directing farm labor, including migrants, to employment in 1949. Considerable information is given concerning the seasonal farm labor demand and supply, and times of principal crop activities in varous areas in the State.

418. Post season farm labor report, State of Michigan, 1951. Detroit. Michigan State Employment Service. 1952. 32 p.
The activity of the Michigan State Employment Service in recruiting and directing farm labor to jobs in 1941 is summarized. Over half of the seasonal labor force in July and August is from out of the State. Facilities and welfare services for migrants are noted. Information is given concerning principal crops, operations, and areas in which migrants work.

419. Seasonal farm jobs, Michigan. Detroit. Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission. (Occupational Guide 45.) 1951. 36 p.
Considerable information is given concerning available seasonal farm work and farm workers in Michigan — description of operations, dates, worker productivity, labor recruiting, earnings, working and living conditions.

420. Texas farm labor and custom combine-operators guide. (Austin.) Texas Employment Commission. (1950). Folder.
The guide gives information of general interest to farm labor, and to combine-operators doing custom work in the Texas small-grain harvest; laws affecting them, road map, sources of information, employment offices.

421. When migrant potato workers move north. Extension Service Review 18(11): 132-3. Nov. 1947.
The intensive efforts of North Carolina Extension Service to recruit and place potato harvest labor are told.

422. Advertising aids community in effort to lick manpower shortage. Sales Management 52(24): 24. Nov. 20, 1943.
A California advertising campaign to recruit farm and cannery labor in 1943 is outlined.

REMEDIAL ACTIONS

423. Hurd, T. N. The New York migrant labor problem. (Washington, D. C. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Extension Service. Farm Labor Program.) Feb. 1947. 9 p.
The writer lists methods which have been used in the last 4 years to improve migrant labor camp conditions. Unsolved problems are named.

424. Irwin, F. H. Migrant relief in cotton belt; non-resident aid becomes a problem. Tax Digest 28(3): 77-9, 101-4. March 1950.
Relief of migratory agricultural laborers in the six San Joaquin Valley cotton counties of California is an increasing problem. The recommendations of conferences of State and county officials toward migrant relief are noted.

425. McWilliams, C. California and the wetback. Common Ground 9(4): 15-20. Summer 1949.

The author points out that the California farm labor market varies from periods of short supply characterized by lax enforcement of immigration laws and smuggling of aliens, to periods of labor glut and displacement of domestic labor, demand for relief, and active campaigns to deport illegal immigrants. Legislation to cope with the situation is suggested.

426. AFL vs. wetback labor. New Republic 125(13): 7. Sept. 24, 1951.
The American Federation of Labor urges measures be taken to prevent exploitation of Mexican workers on farms in the United States.

427. Betterment of conditions of migrant workers in New Jersey and New York. Monthly Labor Review 61(2): 236-7. Aug. 1945.
The recent New Jersey Migrant Labor Act makes requirements concerning living quarters, health services, and other benefits for migratory workers in the State.
A New York conference considered problems of migrants in that State.

428. Council asks for better deal for migrant workers and families. Child 12(10): 172-3. Apr. 1948.
The objectives and program of the National Citizens Council for Migrant Labor for stimulating local interest in improving the conditions under which migratory agricultural laborers live and work are outlined.

429. Farmers without farms. Commonweal 54(9): 211-13. June 8, 1951.
The writer charges that the plight of migratory farm labor, as shown by the report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, is due partly to popular scepticism concerning their actual economic and social conditions, and partly to successful opposition by the farm bloc to legislation benefiting hired farm laborers as it does other workers. In this view farm labor should have the same legal protection as does other labor.

430. A 15-point program for the rights of migrants. Bulletin of the National Consumers League 10(4): 3. Fall 1945.
A program is urged to protect migratory workers, particularly agricultural migrants, from a variety of economic and social abuses and deprivations.
Abstracted: Recommendations for protection of migrant workers. Monthly Labor Review 62(2): 228-9. Feb. 1946.

431. Migrant labor code, September 15, 1945. Trenton, N. J. Department of Labor. Migrant Labor Division. 1945. 8 p.
This gives rules and regulations for housing and sanitation in migrant labor camps, to improve living conditions for migrants and to safeguard employers' interests and community health. Camps for farm laborers are covered by the code.

432. Okies — new style. Collier's 120(9): 94. Nov. 8, 1947.
The author estimates there are probably 2,500,000 migratory agricultural workers. Some farmers treat them decently. But too many migrants are the victims of greed and their own ignorance of their American rights. In the author's opinion they should be given the protection of the Fair Labor Standards and the Social Security Acts.

433. Regulatory controls and services affecting welfare of migrant farm workers in Michigan: related problems and suggested solutions. (Detroit.) Michigan State Employment Service. Nov. 1951. 25 p.
Governor's Inter-Agency Committee on Migratory Labor cooperating.
With regard to specified services or problems of migratory agricultural laborers, the responsibilites of county, State, and Federal agencies are stated. Important remaining related problems are noted, and legal solutions are suggested.

WAGE RATES, EARNINGS, PERQUISITES

434. Clark, H. M. Wages and wage rates of grape harvest workers in Chautauqua and Erie Counties, New York, week ended October 14, 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 15. July 1946. 21 p.
Types of workers, wage rates, working hours, earnings, and perquisites received by grape harvest workers are reported. The majority of the workers were domestic white women.

435. Ducoff, L. J. Wages of agricultural labor in the United States. Washington, D. C. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Technical Bulletin 895, July 1945. 127 p.
The relationships of farm wages to expense in agricultural production, cost of living, farmer ability to pay, industrial wage rates; to earnings of farm families are shown. Wartime regulation of farm wage rates is discussed, as is postwar agricultural wage policy. Migratory laborers are occasionally mentioned.

436. Ducoff, L. J., and Bowles, G. K. Wages and wage rates of seasonal farm workers in special crop areas of Louisiana, April-May 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 3. July 1945. 14 p.
Survey data give for strawberry and snap bean pickers in three Louisiana parishes their wage rates, working time, and earnings on reporting farms in specified weeks.

437. Ducoff, L. J. and Hagood, M. J. Wages and wage rates of hired farm laborers, United States, and major regions, March 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 4. Oct. 1945. 56 p.
Data obtained by survey include numbers of farms hiring labor, composition of workers hired, wages, earnings, and working time on reporting farms in the week of March 18-24, 1945. Some of the workers were migrants.

438. Ducoff, L. J., and Hagood, M. J. Wages and wage rates of seasonal farm workers in special crop areas of Florida, February-March 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 1. May 1945. 18 p.
Survey data given for citrus and strawberry pickers, and for farm workers housed in War Food Administration labor supply centers and working on nearby farms, wage rates, working time, and earnings. Data apply to a specified week.

439. Ducoff, L. J., and Persh, L. Wages and wage rates of harvesters of special crops in selected areas of 13 states, 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 17. August 1946. 108 p.
Data apply to reporting farms in a specified week, giving wage rates, earnings, worker performance, working time, and other data for 15 crops in 13 states. Migrants do some of the work.

440. Ducoff, L. J., and Reagan, B. B. Wages and wage rates of hired farm workers, United States and major regions, May 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 7. Feb. 1946. 59 p.
Data obtained by surveys include employment, wage rates, and earnings of hired farm laborers for a week in May with comparisons with one in March 1945. They are tabulated with relation to sex, length of employment, age, kinship to employer, value of production of employing farms, and other factors. Some data apply to seasonal workers, including migrants in various areas.

441. Ducoff, L. J., and Reagan, B. B. Wages and wage rates of hired farm workers. United States and major regions, September 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 16. July 1946. 68 p.
Estimates are presented showing farms hiring labor, composition and numbers of laborers, time worked, wage rates, and earnings of the laborers on reporting farms in the week of September 16-22. 1945. Seasonal workers, including migrants, are considered. Comparisons are made with similar data for March and May 1945.

442. Ham, W. T. Wage stabilization in agriculture. Journal of Farm Economics 27(1): 104-20. Feb. 1945.
The legislative basis for regulation of farm wage rates is given. Problems are discussed, and programs are dealt with at length. Some of the programs covered migratory laborers.

443. Metzler, W. H. Wages and wage rates of farm workers in the citrus harvest, Los Angeles area, California, April-June 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 5. Dec. 1945. 21 p.
Data are given for workers in lemon and orange harvests. Topics include types of workers, nature of work, pay rates, earnings, working time on reporting farms in specified weeks.

444. Metzler, W. H. Wages and wage rates of farm workers in the potato, sugar beet, and cotton harvests, California, 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 14. July 1946. 34 p.
Survey data give for hired harvesters in certain California crops and areas their characteristics, wage rates, working time and performance, earnings, and principal perquisites in specified weeks on reporting farms.

445. Metzler, W. H. Wages and wage rates of seasonal farm workers at selected USDA labor supply centers in North Central California, August-October, 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 9. Feb. 1946. 22 p.
Survey data give for farm workers living in U. S. Department of Agriculture labor supply centers and working on nearby farms, their wage rates, working time, and earnings in specified weeks. Family earnings are reported.

446. Metzler, W H. Wages and wage rates of seasonal farm workers in the harvest of selected deciduous fruits, California, May-September, 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 12. June 1946. 34 p.
Survey data give for seasonal workers in the cherry, plum, and peach harvests the types of workers, wage rates, working time, earnings, and principal perquisites on reporting farms in selected areas and weeks.

447. Metzler, W. H. Wages and wage rates of seasonal farm workers in the harvest of selected truck crops, California, 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No 10. April 1946. 32 p.
Survey data show types of workers, hours of work, pay rates, performance per day, earnings, and principal perquisites of seasonal workers on specified truck crop harvests on reporting farms in specified weeks.

448. Metzler, W. H. Wages and wage rates of seasonal farm workers in USDA labor supply centers at Arvin, Linnell, and Shafter, California, June 1945. Washington, D. C., U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 6. Dec. 1945. 19 p.

Data apply to workers living at U. S. Department of Agriculture labor supply centers and working on farms in surrounding areas. Topics include numbers and types of workers, their work, working time, pay rates, earnings, chief perquisites on reporting farms.

449. Metzler, W. H. Wages and wage rates of seasonal farm workers in USDA labor supply centers at Arvin, Woodville, and Firebaugh, California, November, 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 13. May 1946. 18 p.

Survey data give for seasonal farm laborers housed in U. S. Department of Agriculture labor supply centers their wage rates, working time and performance, individual and family earnings, in selected weeks.

450. Reagan, B. B. Perquisites furnished hired farm workers, United States and Major Regions, 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 18. Dec. 1946. 61 p.

For the country and its principal geographic regions are reported for 1945 the frequencies of giving payments in kind to hired farm workers of specified types, and their kinds and values. Some of seasonal workers are migrants.

Summarized: (Same title) Monthly Labor Review 65(2): 193. August 1947.

451. Reagan, B. B. Wages by type of farm and type of farm work, United States and major type-of-farming regions, 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 19. July 1947. 109 p.

The report analyzes wages paid and amounts of labor used in major type-of-farming regions, work done by hired labor, and annual wage costs. Most data apply to specified weeks, and to reporting farms. Some obviously apply to tasks performed by migrants.

452. Reagan, B. B., and Metzler, W. H. Wages and wage rates of seasonal farm workers in Maricopa County, Arizona, and Imperial County, California, February-March, 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 2. June 1945. 21 p.

Data from surveys show wage rates and earnings of lettuce harvesters in Maricopa County, and of citrus fruit and vegetable harvesters in Imperial County on reporting farms in specified weeks.

453. Senf, C. Wages and wage rates of potato harvest workers on Long Island, New York, week ended September 1, 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 8. March 1946. 16 p.

Survey data give the types of laborers engaged in the potato harvest of eastern Long Island, N. Y., their wage rates, working time, earnings, and principal perquisites on reporting farms in a specified week. Many of the workers are migrants.

454. Senf, C., Clark, H., and Christen, E. Wages and wage rates of seasonal farm workers in the harvest of tomatoes, beets, and strawberries in selected areas of New York State, 1945. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 11. May 1946. 33 p.

Survey data give for seasonal workers in strawberry, beet, and tomato harvests their wage rates, working time, earnings, and principal perquisites on reporting farms in specified weeks.

455. Wallrabenstein, P. P. Wage ceiling regulations applied to agricultural labor. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Sept. 1945. 20 p.

The purposes of wage ceilings for farm labor, the regulations, legislative bases and authority for them, the methods of starting and operating a program are outlined. Specific wage ceiling programs are given for 69 cases. These covered migratory workers in some areas.

456. Wallrabenstein, P. P. Wages and wage rates of hired farm workers, United States and major regions, July 1946. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 20. Sept. 1947. 53 p.

Survey data include cash wage rates, time worked, earnings, and certain perquisites of hired farm laborers; numbers of the workers, farms hiring. They usually apply to specified weeks. Some data apply to seasonal labor, including migrants.

457. Wallrabenstein, P. P. Wages and wage rates of hired farm workers, United States and major regions, January 1947. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 21. Sept. 1948. 57 p.

Data based on surveys show numbers of hired farm workers, their characteristics, wage rates and earnings on reporting farms in the week of January 5-11, 1947. Comparisons are made with similar earlier surveys. Some data apply to seasonal workers, including migrants.

458. Wallrabenstein, P. P., and Mesick, D. O. Wages and wage rates of hired farm workers, United States and Regions, April and September, 1948. Washington, D. C. U. S. Bur. of Agricultural Economics. Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture. Report No. 22. May 1950. 43 p.

Survey data show cash earnings and time worked by hired farm laborers, and specified perquisites received in relation to a variety of factors including types of workers, duration of employment, kinship to employers. Some data apply to seasonal and migratory laborers.

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